The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7112.—VOL. XLIII. TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 19th instant, at Canningalla, Upper Williams River, the wife of Mr. Vincent Francis Dowling, of a son.

On the 24th instant, at 53, Lower Fort-street, the wife of Mr. J. Favelle, of a daughter.

On Sunday, 24th March, at her residence, Engehurst, Glenmore Road, Mrs. O. B. Ebsworth, of a son.

On the 25th instant, at Hill-side, Edgecliffe Road, Mrs. William Laidley, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th December, by special license, at St. Matthew's Church, Oakley-square, St. Pancras, London, by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, Robert John Edeson, professor of music, to Jane Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. W. B. Gooch, of Redfern, Sydney, New South Wales, 1860.

DEATHS.

On the 20th instant, at Minnamurra, Illawarra, Margaret, relict of the late Robert Menzies, Esq., aged 44.

On the 25th instant, at the residence of his mother, 82, William-street, Robert, second son of the late Mr. Anthony Doak, aged 26 years.

On the 25th March, Mary Shaw, at the residence of her mother, Upper Fort-street, of consumption.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship NORTHAM, H. H. POTTS, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 22nd APRIL, 1861, at 2 p.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent. Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd March, 1861.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The Intercolonial Royal Mail Company's Steamship LORD WORSLEY, E. WHEELER, commander, will be despatched on the 16th APRIL, for NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.

The Company's interprovincial steamship AIREDALE will meet the Lord Worsley at Nelson, taking on passengers and cargo to Taranaki and Manukau. SAMUEL CLARK, manager. Gratton Wharf.

STEAM TO MANLY BEACH DAILY.—The PHANTOM.—Fares, ONE SHILLING.

From Circular Quay	10.15	2 15	6.0
Woolloomooloo	10.30	2 30	5 45
MANLY to Sydney	8.15	1 20	5 0

S. H. WILSON, agent. The Rifle Butts open daily for practice.

EASTER MONDAY.—GRAND STEAM EXCURSION TO MIDDLE HARBOUR, in connection with the NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.—The steamer BOOMERANG will leave the Old Company's Wharf, foot of Margaret-place, on EASTER MONDAY, at 10 o'clock precisely. Tickets, for adults, 2s. 6d. each; children, 1s. May be obtained of the Secretary, 264, Pitt-street; Messrs. Mountcastle, George-street; Cochrane, Market-street; Palser, South Head Road; Jones, Pitt-street, South; Palser, hatter, George-street; Smart, Pitt-street; Armstrong, shipchandler, Market-street; Glaister, Pitt-street; Pratt, chemist, George-street; Kippax, poulterer, George-street Markets; Daves, York-street; and at the Free Reading-room Hall of Temperance. J. H. MORRISON, Hon. Secretary.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—Only 1s. to Parramatta.

Leave Phoenix Wharf	7 5	9. 0	10 30	1 15	4 0	6 0
Hunter's Hill	7 15 arrive at	9 20	10 50	1 35	4 20	6 20
Gladesville	7 30	9 35	11 5	1 50	4 35	6 35
Ryde	—	9 50	11 20	2 5	4 50	6 50
Arrive at Parramatta	—	10 40	12 10	2 55	5 40	7 40
Leave Parramatta	—	8 0	11 0	1 0	4 0	6 0
Ryde	—	8 40	11 40	1 40	4 40	6 40
Gladesville	7 55	8 55	11 55	1 55	4 55	6 55
Hunter's Hill	8 15	9 10	12 10	2 10	5 10	7 10
Arrive at Phoenix Wharf	8 40	9 40	12 40	2 40	5 40	7 40

Cabin return tickets, 2s. 6d.; steerage ditto ditto, 1s. 6d. Single, cabin, 1s. 6d.; ditto, steerage, 1s.

Return tickets are available only for the day on which they are issued, except on Saturdays or Sundays. Parties taking return tickets on these days can return on either of them, or on the following Monday.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, THIS MORNING, at 8 o'clock; and on THURSDAY, at the same hour. Phoenix Wharf, 26th March.

ILLAWARRA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
SHELLHARBOUR, TO-MORROW, at 8 p.m.
CLYDE RIVER, on THURSDAY, at 12 noon.
MERIMBULA, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
ULLADULLA, on FRIDAY, at 10 p.m.
MORUYA, on FRIDAY, at 11 p.m.

EASTER EXCURSION.—The steamer NORA CREINA will leave for WOLLONGONG, KIAMA, and SHOALHAVEN on THURSDAY at 11 p.m., returning on the following MONDAY. Return tickets at single fares. Phoenix Wharf.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, THIS (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.

The PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. P. J. COHEN, manager. Offices—foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of March:—

FROM SYDNEY.
THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 p.m.
THE PATERSON, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.

FROM MORPETH.
THE CITY OF NEWCASTLE, on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 7 a.m.
THE PATERSON, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 2 p.m.
THE PATERSON, for CLARENCE TOWN direct, on THURSDAY, the 28th, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, manager. Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, at 3.
There will be no steamer to Melbourne on Saturday next.
EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, WEDNESDAY, 3 p.m.
HUNTER RIVER.—SAMSON, THIS MORNING, TUESDAY, at 7; and COLLAROY, TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, TUESDAY, 2nd April, 7 a.m.
BRISBANE, calling at NEWCASTLE.—YARRA YARRA, THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, at 10.
MARYBOROUGH, calling at NEWCASTLE.—SAMSON, WEDNESDAY, 3rd April, at 10 p.m.
GLADSTONE and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 11th April, 6 p.m.
FROM BRISBANE:
To IPSWICH.—The IPSWICH daily.
To MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.—CLARENCE, TUESDAY, 2nd and 16th April.
JAMES PATERSON, manager. A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

C. R. R. S. N. CO.—The GRAFTON for CLARENCE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m. TILMOUTH F. DYE, secretary.

STEAM TO THE MANNING RIVER.—The VICTORIA, steamer, will leave on a first trip to the above district on TUESDAY next, the 2nd April, at 9 p.m., calling at Newcastle. Phoenix Wharf, 26th March.

STEAM to the MACLEAY RIVER, from Mr. STREUTH'S Wharf, 28th instant. Mr. DALTON, agent.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS AND SHIPPERS FOR MORETON BAY.—The A. S. N. Company's steamship YARRA YARRA will leave for BRISBANE THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 10; and in future the BRISBANE steamer will leave on TUESDAY instead of Wednesday as hitherto. JAMES PATERSON, Manager. A. S. N. Company, 25th March.

FOR the MORUYA RIVER.—The DOVE, J. MANSON, master, is now receiving cargo, and will sail first fair wind.

For freight or passage apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf. All freight must be paid in Sydney.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, BUGDEN, master, is now receiving cargo. Will sail on THURSDAY next.

For freight or passage apply to MERRIMAN and RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

MARY, for the MANNING RIVER. Freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—On THURSDAY next, the WILLIAM.

For freight or passage, apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER, going to the PELICAN TREE.—The schooner CALLENDER. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments This Morning, as the vessel will leave the wharf at 2 o'clock THIS DAY.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at Pacific Wharf; or, WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-street. Freight payable in Sydney.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—ESTHER sails on THURSDAY from Victoria Wharf.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo, sails on SATURDAY.

Apply to the master, on board, at Commercial Wharf; or C. BROWN, Sussex-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ADELAIDE.—The FANNY FISHER, SMITH, commander, will have her usual quick despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Victoria Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for TARANAKI.—The regular trader KATE KEARNEY, J. LONGMUIR, commander, is now fast loading, at the Circular Quay, abreast of the Commissariat Stores.

For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER direct.—The A1 brig WINDHOVER, R. WOOD, master, will have immediate despatch, two-thirds of her cargo being engaged.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

FIRST VESSEL for WELLINGTON and PORT COOPER.—The DART, J. R. SCAPLEHORN, commander, with despatch.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 barque BENGAL, 900 tons burthen, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, will sail punctually on TUESDAY, 26th instant. Shippers are requested to take notice that no cargo will be taken after SATURDAY, the 23rd. This vessel has a full poop, and fine roomy cabins, which intending passengers are requested to inspect.

For freight or passage apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO., 205, Lower George-street.

FIRST VESSEL for SAN FRANCISCO.—The A1 British built barque ALCYONE, W. GRAY, commander, will be despatched in a few days.

For passage only, having superior accommodation, apply to PROST, KOHLER, and CO., Phillip-street North; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO direct (will sail on 15th April positively).—The well-known ship ACHILLES, J. HART, Commander.

This vessel will sail as above from Newcastle, and as there can be only a limited number of passengers taken, early application for passengers and light freight only is necessary.

MACNAMARA and PHILLIPS, Macnamara's Wharf.

FOR HONGKONG.—The superior fast-sailing, well-ventilated, new American clipper ship RAVEN, CROCKER NYE, master, will sail as above on or about the 8th April.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to ROBERT D. MERRILL, 2, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON, with immediate despatch.—The magnificent new clipper ship LIBERATOR, A1 10 years, 700 tons, JOHN MARTIN, commander.

This ship, built by Messrs. Duthie and Sons, Aberdeen, is now on her first voyage. Her accommodations for passengers are spacious and replete with every convenience.

For terms of freight or passage apply to the commander, on board, at Botts' Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

Is now ready to receive wool at Marsden's Shed.

FOR LONDON.—For cabin passengers only.—The fine A1 clipper ship GRANITE CITY, 807 tons register, W. LEASK, commander, has still several cabins disengaged, which intending passengers are requested to inspect.

Apply on board, at Towns and Co.'s Wharf; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

SHIP OLIVER CROMWELL, for LONDON.—Shippers are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for signature, THIS DAY, and Passengers to pay the balance of their passage money to the office of the undersigned. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

SHIP OLIVER CROMWELL, from LONDON.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate, at the office of the undersigned, by noon on TUESDAY, 26th instant, or they will not be paid. MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The A1 clipper brig EDMOND WELFRAUD, 318 tons register.

Apply to LEVERRIER, CURCIER, and CO, 205, Lower George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the brig DEVA. Carries 340 tons dead weight. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

FREIGHTS for SAN FRANCISCO and JAVA. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

VESSELS Wanted, to carry coals from Hexham to Sydney, Launceston, Hobart Town, Adelaide, and Melbourne. Also for Richmond River. SAWKINS and HAYS, Exchange.

WANTED, one or two VESSELS, to proceed to the Richmond River. C. IRVING, Pitt-street.

CRICKET.—ILLAWARRA v. WARWICK C. C.—The undermentioned gentlemen of the Warwick C. C. have been chosen to engage in the above match, to come off on next EASTER MONDAY, the 1st April:—

G. Cleeve	R. Dent
N. Thompson	J. Tait
H. Martyn	C. Hayes
C. Ferris	W. Fowler
T. Brennan	H. Ferris
C. Readitt	

Emergency man—R. S. Skinner.
Umpire—J. G. Gough.
Scorer—R. P. Skinner.

EXCURSION up the Parramatta River, by the Surry Hills Wesleyan Sunday School, on EASTER MONDAY. Parents and friends can accompany them by tickets, 2s. 6d. each, to be obtained of Mr. PALSER, South Head Road.

W. WILLINGTON begs to inform the public that he CLOSES his shipments of parcels to Pickford and Co., per Oliver Cromwell, on WEDNESDAY 27th, for England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—FIVE VANS will leave ALLEN'S Express Office, THIS DAY, for LAMBING FLAT. Passengers apply early.

LAMBING FLAT, Lambing Flat, Lambing Flat Diggings.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the five Vans will not leave ALLEN'S Express Booking Office, Haymarket, until four o'clock p.m. THIS DAY. Passengers wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity must apply early.

NOTICE TO INTENDED PURCHASERS of Warra Warra, Kogan Creek, and Beemar stations and stock. The aforesaid stations are WITHDRAWN FROM PUBLIC SALE, having been disposed of privately. Sydney, 23rd March. H. B. FITZ

PRINCHESTER and COORAMBERRY STATIONS.—We again give notice that we will hold any one purchasing or selling the above-named stations liable to us. J. R. and H. W. RADFORD.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—Our Establishment will be CLOSED THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, the 26th and 27th instant. MYERS and SOLOMON, 487 and 489, George-street.

NOTICE.—Our Stores will be closed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 26th and 27th instant. S. HOFFNUNG and CO., 334, George-street.

ALL PARTIES having GOODS STORED at WELSH'S, will please remove the same. Iron Stores, Circular Quay.

MRS. TIERNEY, who called last week about a cheque is requested to see Mr. GLUE, 162, Pitt-st. North

RICHARD HETHERINGTON, Gladstone, in reply to E. H., begs to inform her that he is not the person she wishes to meet.

GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.—Testimonials sent in by applicants for the office of Secretary to the Commissioners appointed by the Government of New South Wales, will be returned, upon application at the Mint, to SEDGWICK S. COWPER, secretary.

SAINT PATRICK'S BANQUET.—All accounts against the committee, and all outstanding tickets in the hands of the committee, are requested to be sent in on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, to Mr. KEARNEY'S, Brougham Tavern, 215, Pitt-street. RICHARD CREAGH, hon. secretary.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

FREDERICK HAMMON (from Messrs. James Hammon and Son, London), Practical Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, and Silversmith, 84, King-street, Sydney, begs to inform the inhabitants of Sydney that he has for SALE a general assortment of the best London-made gold and silver lever watches and clocks, Geneva watches, jewellery, &c., at the lowest possible price for a really good article. Watches, clocks, jewellery, and plate properly repaired; marine chronometers cleaned and rated. Merchants and shippers supplied direct from the London manufacturers.

HENRIETTA, JOHN, or WILLIAM ROBERTS, who came to Sydney in the ship Steadfast, in the year 1849. Will you WRITE to JOHN ROBERTS, directed to the care of Messrs. F. F. BIGGE, Ipswich, Queensland.

IF THE PARTY (a Jew), who bought handkerchiefs to the amount of £3 10s., on Wednesday night, the 20th March (the bargain being struck in Kent-street), will kindly send his address to T. B. W., Herald Office, he will confer a lasting favour on the seller. P.S.—Should he be at present at any considerable distance from Sydney the advertiser, whose character is at stake, will pay his expenses, and give him a bonus of £5 if he brings the said handkerchiefs to town.

JOHN MULYARD—There is a LETTER for you from ENGLAND. Metropolitan Hotel.

JOHN SCOTT, native of London. WRITE to your brother FRED; news from home. Address Post Office, Sydney.

MR. JOHN PATERSON, originally of Naas, Ireland.—Your friends of the old sod are anxious for a knowledge of your whereabouts. You can learn all about them if you only send your address to DELTA, St. Patrick's College, Melbourne.

MALIN.—FRANCIS MALIN, who landed in Sydney in June, 1853, is earnestly requested to communicate with the undersigned. If dead any information will be thankfully received, and the party rewarded. Address to JOHN GOODFELLOW, 18, Ordnance-row, Portsea, England.

ROBERT M'NICOLL.—£5 reward will be given to any person who can give satisfactory information whether Robert M'Nicoll is living; stands about 5 feet 10 inches high, and is twenty-nine years of age; he left Glasgow in 1854, and was last heard of at Reedy Flat, near Tumut, employed by Spencer and Brothers, in 1858; he was highly respectable, and of steady habits. Any person who can give further particulars about him will greatly oblige his anxious friends. Address AGNES M'NICOLL, Charles-street, Balmain.

THOMAS or ALBERT ELLIOTT, of Upchempston—call or send your address to Mr. HARRIS, second officer on board the Wonga Wonga.

TO Mr. PATRICK KELLY, native of Halverstown, near Kilcullen, county Kildare, Ireland.—If you be alive and have any fraternal nature at all in you, you must know the longings of a fond and only brother to know whether you be dead or alive. If you be the latter, you can relieve him and other old friends at home of a mental agony by opening a communication with them, which you can do by sending your address to DELTA, St. Patrick's College, Melbourne.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION'S CONCERT is POSTPONED.

PEOPLE'S VOCAL MUSIC ASSOCIATION.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the CONCERT announced for this evening is POSTPONED until TUESDAY next, April 2nd.—N.B. The members are requested to attend a practice in the Hall at the usual hour.

MASONIC INAUGURATION BALL.—A Ball and Supper, in celebration of the inauguration of the New Masonic Hall, will take place on TUESDAY, April 23rd, 1861, to which gentlemen who do not belong to the craft will be admitted. Applications for tickets to be forwarded to the Ball Committee, who meet daily, at the Freemasons' Hall, York-street; or to
Brother S. Bennett, 482, George-street.
Brother W. H. Aldis, George-street.
Brothers Allan and Wigley, George-street.
Brother W. Smith, Park-street.
Gentlemen's tickets, L1.
Ladies' ditto, 15s.
A. COHEN, hon. sec.

A FAREWELL TEA MEETING will be held on the EVENING of GOOD FRIDAY, March 29th, in the York-street Wesleyan Schoolroom, to take leave of the Rev. WILLIAM HESSEL, who is leaving the colony for England on account of loss of health.

Tea on the table at 6 o'clock. Tickets to be had from Mr DANKS York-street Chapel House. Price 1s. 6d.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the A. J. C., to consider the expediency of revising the A. J. C. Rules and Weights, and the necessity of issuing a new edition of the Rules when revised, will be held at the Club Rooms, on MONDAY, March 25th, at 4 p.m. S. C. BURT, hon. secretary.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF CATTLE STEALING.—A MEETING of the Committee of the above association will be held at the offices, THIS DAY, the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock precisely.

W. C. BRACKENBURY, secretary. Offices, 227, George-street, Sydney, March 23rd.

BAND, N. S. W. VOLUNTEERS.—This Evening's PRACTICE is POSTPONED until THURSDAY, the 28th instant. DOUGLAS CALLEN, director.

NO. 3 COMPANY VOLUNTEERS.—At the request of 12 members (in accordance with Rule 29), I hereby convene a MEETING of No. 3 Company, to be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 p.m., at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park. A full attendance is requested.

JAMES R. FAIRFAX, Captain.

VOLUNTEER RIFLES, No 5 COMPANY.—All members of the above company who can do so are requested to attend for company drill, at 6 30 a.m. sharp, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. A. G. M'LEAN, captain.

PADDINGTON and SURRY HILLS VOLUNTEERS.—A MEETING of the above corps will take place on the MORNING of WEDNESDAY next, immediately after drill, for the purpose of electing by ballot a committee, in accordance with bye law No 1, and to determine matters connected with the Testimonial Fund. SAMUEL LYONS, captain.

WE, the Churchwardens of St. Andrew's Church, hereby call a MEETING of the Congregation, to be held in the Schoolroom adjoining the Cathedral, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, at half-past 7 o'clock, to consider the subject of the Synod Bill now before Parliament.

J. A. BUTTREY,
F. R. ROBINSON,
HENRY SELBY.

NEW SOUTH WALES RELIGIOUS TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, 264, Pitt-street.—The usual Monthly Committee MEETING will be held at the Depot THIS AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

A. FOSS, H. LANE, } hon. secretaries.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—Notice is hereby given that a PUBLIC MEETING of the Electors of Surry Hills Ward will be holden at Noon, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the Council Chambers, Redfern, for the purpose of nominating and electing one Councillor, in place of Edward Robert Stack, Esq., resigned.

MICHAEL WILLIAMSON, Chairman. Redfern, 18th March, 1861.

UNION CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of Members will be held, at 2 p.m., on FRIDAY, the 5th day of April. By order of the Committee, M. D. WOODHOUSE, secretary.

VICTORIA CLUB.—Notice.—A Balloting MEETING will be held on THURSDAY, the 28th March, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock p.m. By order of the committee. W. H. CATLETT, secretary.

THE SCHOLARS in connexion with the Sabbath School Free Church, Macquarie-street, will MEET at the Church, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at half-past 9 a.m., and leave for Waverley at 10 o'clock sharp. Parents and others intending to join them will provide their own luncheon. An omnibus leaves the corner of King and George streets every half-hour.

REV. MR. CHAUCER.—Adjourned MEETING of Clergymen and Ministers to be held THIS DAY, Tuesday, in the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMPLIMENTARY PIGEON MATCH to Mr WHITFIELD.—A MEETING of the committee is requested THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

All claims against the committee to be sent in by the above hour.

N B.—The committee and subscribers are requested to forward all sums of money due and received for sale of tickets to the undersigned.

W. P. MOFFAT, FRED. CROFT, } Honorary Secretaries.

UMBRELLAS, UMBRELLAS, in gingham, alpaca, and silk. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

INVERNESS CAPES, waterproof, in cloth and gutta percha. LEWIS (late Pillet), 10, Hunter-street.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Director, Mr. JOSEPH RAYNER.

Complimentary BENEFIT to Mr. M'KEAN and Miss BUCHANAN, under the patronage of Colonel KEMPT and the Officers of the 12th Regiment, on which occasion the Regimental Band will perform on the stage.

THIS EVENING, OTHELLO.
Othello ... ... Mr. M'KEAN BUCHANAN.
Desdemona ... ... Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.

To conclude with a GRAND CONCERT, by Madame Sara Flower, Misses M. and C. Howson, Miss F. Morgan, Mr. F. Howson, and Mr. Banks.

Box office open from 11 till 3.

BURTON'S MAMMOTH EQUESTRIAN TROUPE—128, Pitt-street North, near the Metropolitan Hotel, the largest in the colonies, comprising Riders, Tumblers, Gymnasts, two Inimitable Clowns, and Brilliant Brass Band—continues to attract crowded and delighted audiences. Open every evening until EASTER MONDAY, when the Company ship for Newcastle, performing at the various towns, en route for Queensland.

HENRY BURTON, proprietor.
GEORGE MORGAN, agent.

DANCING ACADEMY, Riley-street, South Head Road.—Mr. W. CLARK, Professor of Dancing, in thanking his numerous friends and the public for the cordial support he has received during the last seven years, begs to announce that, at the solicitation of many pupils, he has returned to Sydney, having secured commodious premises as above. Classes will be held on THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. Juveniles at 4 p.m.; adults at 7 in the evening.

MR. W. CLARK'S OPENING QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, at his Academy, Riley-street, South Head Road, on THURSDAY, April 4. Admission by tickets only, which can be obtained of Mr. W. CLARK, on the premises. Dancing to commence at 8 o'clock and terminate at 1. Efficient band engaged.

SCHOOL OF ARTS EXHIBITION will remain open until further notice.

THE EXHIBITION is open daily from 12 to 6, and from 7½ to 10 p.m.

"ITALIAN BOWLERS" and other pictures, men in armour, statuary, ancient inlaid cabinet, &c., just added.

ADMISSION to the whole EXHIBITION, one shilling; schools and children, half-price. Catalogues, 6d.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—LEVEL of COWPER-STREET.—A section showing the proposed permanent level of Cowper-street is lying at the Council Chamber for inspection, between the hours of nine a.m. and four p.m. Any person objecting to the same is requested to forward his objections in writing, addressed to the Council Clerk, Glebe Road, on or before nine o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant. CHARLES STOREY, junior, Council Clerk. Council Chambers, March 20th.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—Plans of Botany, Wyndham, Garden, and M'Evoy streets, may be inspected at the Council Chambers, and any objections against the same must be made in writing to the undersigned.

THOMAS M. SLATTERY, council clerk.

BENEVOLENT ASYLUM.—TENDERS for the supply of BREAD (fine) and BRAN to the Sydney Branch are invited for the period from 1st April to 31st December, 1861. The contractor will be subject to the conditions now in force, which can be ascertained at the office of the Institution.

Tenders, with samples of the bread, must be sent, addressed to the Secretary, at the Asylum, Sydney, on or before TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

All further particulars can be learned on application at the Asylum. GEORGE ALLEN, honorary secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—Sealed Tenders will be received until 4 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for the formation of Raglan-street; also, for the formation of Wyndham-street. Plan and specification to be seen at the Council Chamber, where all other information may be obtained.

THOMAS M. SLATTERY, council clerk.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, from persons willing to contract for the Survey of this Municipality. Specifications and full particulars to be had at the Council Chambers. (The tender to be addressed to this office, endorsed "Tender for Survey.")

M. E. MEYERS, Council Clerk. Municipal Council Chambers, Paddington, March 12.

GLEBE DISPENSARY.—Medical ADVICE gratis, daily, between the hours of 8 and 9 a.m.

89, PARRAMATTA-STREET.—HARRIS'S Dispensary. Medical advice given, and medicine supplied.

GOOD FRIDAY.—HOT CROSS BUNS, in any quantity, at T. O'NEILL'S, opposite the Haymarket.

GOOD FRIDAY.—HOT CROSS BUNS, of the very best quality, at T. O'NEILL'S, George-street, opposite the Haymarket.

J. F. HOLLE, Tailor and Draper, 277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

JOHNSON'S Wholesale Confectionery Steam Works, 128, Pitt-street, near Hunter-street.

LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, 280, George-st. North. Soup, meat, vegetables, and pastry, 1s. 12 till 3.

LUNCHEONS daily, from 12 till 3 o'clock. SIMPSON'S City Wine Vaults, George-street.

MOSS, 5, Hunter-street, Importer of Pianofortes and Harmoniums, and New Music by monthly shipments.

MR. PATERSON, Dentist, REMOVED to 344, George-street, three doors north of Clarke's, bookseller.

MONTAGUE HOUSE, 15, Church-hill.—A superior Private Boarding Establishment for families and gentlemen. The arrangements and accommodation are of the very best description, and the terms moderate.

NOTICE.—Luncheon provided daily, from 1 to 3 p.m. S. DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market sts.

REMOVAL.—Mrs. DOAK, Dressmaker, &c., to No. 82, William-street, near Bourke-street.

REMOVED.—The undersigned have removed from Wynyard to York street, to the Stores lately occupied by Messrs. Armitage and Co. KEEP and PARSONS.

TEMPERANCE DINING ROOMS.—DINNER, consisting of meat, vegetables, and pastry, tea or coffee included, 1s.

TEMPERANCE COFFEE ROOMS, Pitt-street.—A Ham Sandwich, with a cup of tea or coffee, 6d.

MORTGAGE.—Small SUMS to LEND. Sir G. B. ROGERS, conveyancer, Parramatta-street.

MONEY.—To Gentlemen holding Government or other permanent appointments, officers in the United Service. The advertiser, who is acting for executors, will advance immediately, on personal security, for short periods, sums varying from £25 to £150. The advantages offered are prompt replies to applications, low rate of interest, and the strictest confidence in all cases. Apply in the first instance by letter to A. O., Box No. 239, Post Office, Sydney.

TO LEND, in sums of £500 on City or Suburban properties. THOMAS WILLIAMS, 24, Macquarie-place.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.—LOST, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, between Flagstaff and the Market, a Bunch of SEALS. Apply to Mr. A. FLOWER, jeweller, Castlereagh-street.

£1 REWARD.—Strayed from Surry Hills, one Red Poley COW, a little white on back, on the point of calving, branded JS on rump, like O over O or 3 on thigh. Apply T. REYNOLDS, 20, Lansdowne-street, Surry Hills, Sydney; or Mr. DREW, Parramatta.

£10 REWARD.—LOST, February 12th, 1861, from Campbelltown, one Brown Draught HORSE, branded RI near shoulder, star in forehead. The above reward will be paid on conviction of the thief and recovery of the horse; or £3 if only strayed, on delivery to Mr. DARCY, Royal Hotel, Campbelltown.

MUSIC BOOKS LOST.—Taken away in a cab, from Leichhardt Lodge, and forgotten, by a gentleman passenger in the Behar, January 22, SIX MUSIC BOOKS, with the signature of F. A. ELLIS on each. The number of the cab not being known, any person giving information of the same—the cabman in particular—will be paid for their trouble, and oblige W. H. ALDIS.

LOST, a BUNCH of KEYS.—A REWARD of Twenty Shillings will be given to whoever brings the same to Mr. HENRY MOORE, Parramatta-street, opposite the Newtown-road.

LOST, an ORDER for goods, consisting of shingles, flour, drapery, beer, and groceries. The finder will be rewarded on bringing it to J. J. PEACOCK, Miller's Point.

A DOG LOST—a SCOTCH COLLIE DOG—on Sunday afternoon, four tanned legs, top of his tail white, one double tusk, remainder of his teeth all gone. £5 reward, on conviction of the thief; or £2 on delivery to Mr. MARTIN FOLY, George-street; or Mrs FITZPATRICK, Old White Swan Inn, Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, 300 tons A. A. Co.'s COALS. Apply 242, corner of Druitt and Sussex streets.

NOW READY.—Part 1, price 21s., of a collection of Statutes affecting New South Wales, containing all the Statutes of practical utility to the present time. Edited by HENRY CARY, District Court Judge.

The whole work is computed to consist of eight parts, averaging 250 pages each part, and to form two volumes. SANDS and KENNY, Booksellers and Stationers, 392, George-street.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS for 1861, at reduced prices. List gratis, or posted inland on receipt of 2d. GEORGE ROBERTSON, 383, George-street, Sydney.

ADDITIONS TO ROBERTSON'S BOOK CATALOGUE.—A Supplementary Catalogue, containing all the new works published during the last eight months, is now ready; 54 pages, price 6d, posted inland 8d.

Robertson's General Catalogue, 168 pages, may now be had for 1s, posted inland 1s 4d.

Robertson's Catalogue of handsomely bound and illustrated books, and of juvenile works, 32 pages, gratis, posted 2d.

Robertson's Complete Book Catalogue, 254 pages, being the above three together, 1s 6d., posted inland 2s.

GEORGE ROBERTSON, importer of books and stationery, 383, George-street, Sydney.

ORIENTAL BUDGET.—The success that has attended this publication has induced the proprietors to bring it out in a new and greatly enlarged form. It is now issued of a size larger than the Athenæum, containing 36 pages of matter, of which upwards of 20 are devoted to literary intelligence, criticisms, reviews, notices of new publications, announcements, &c.

The first number just received by mail steamer. Subscription 12s. per annum, delivered in town; 2s. extra by post to the country.

Agent for Sydney, JAMES W. WAUGH, 286, George-street.

PER OVERLAND MAIL.—The ROYAL ALBUM comprising the Royal Family of England in fourteen portraits, photographed from life by Mr. Mayall. A finely bound and gilt book with mediæval clasps, forming an elegant present. Price, including postage, £2 10s.

New and beautiful Stereoscopic Views in glass of the interior of Buckingham Palace and Windsor Castle. The magnificence of these Royal residences is conveyed in these views with wonderful effect and reality.

BRUSH and MAC DONNELL.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY, an EASTER ANTHEM, composed by W. J. Johnson, for the use of St. Paul's College Chapel; price, 3s. JOHNSON and CO., Music Warehouse, 233, Pitt-street.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, at the English price. January part, 2s. 6d. Subscription, £1 10s. a year, by post £1 15s. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

L'ILLUSTRATION JOURNAL UNIVERSEL.—The last five numbers, December 8th. Subscriptions received. W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-st.

TO DRAPERS AND STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned, having determined on relinquishing the open drapery business at the end of the present month, beg to offer their stock at greatly reduced prices. The principal portion are recent importations, selected by their Mr. Rossiter, and will be found worthy of your inspection. All goods remaining unsold after the 31st of March, will be submitted to public sale.

ROSSITER and LAZARUS, 311, George-street.

JAMAICA RUM.—A fine sample on SALE, in bottle, 3-gallon jars, and bulk. C. E. S. MACDONALD, 19, Jamison-street.

LIVERPOOL SALT FOR SALE, coarse or fine. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

A THOROUGH GENERAL SERVANT Wanted. No. 1, Grimes-buildings, near Trinity Church, Fort-st.

A LADY desires to meet with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as GOVERNESS. She instructs in English, music, and French. References given if required. Address M. M., Post Office, Sydney.

A LADY who is occupied part of the day in private tuition on the North Shore, wishes to make another ENGAGEMENT to fill up the whole of her time. Address G. F., Post Office, St Leonard's.

A LADY, whose residence is pleasantly situated at Balmain, commanding a beautiful view of the harbour, wishes to receive a LADY BOARDER, or one who would share the expenses of housekeeping. Terms moderate. References exchanged. Address V. C., Post Office, Balmain.

BAKER wanted; a first-class hand. A single man preferred. Apply 381, Kent street.

CHIEF OFFICER WANTED. Apply to H. T. FORD, Custom House, at 11 o'clock.

DRAPERS and Clothiers.—A SITUATION WANTED by an experienced hand. S. D., Herald Office.

MEDICAL.—A Medical Man may hear of a good opening by applying at 126, Castlereagh-street, third door from Hunter-street.

MONEY.—The Advertiser, engaged in a respectable wholesale and retail business, finding his capital inadequate for the purpose, is desirous of borrowing a sum to enable him to take advantage of circumstances and extend it. What he would require would be in sums of from £50 to £100, at a time, and probably not more than £500 altogether, for which a liberal interest would be allowed, and returns every three months. The highest references as to character and respectability. Address ZETA, Herald Office. This advertisement will not be repeated.

TO STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, by a competent Assistant, a SITUATION; good reference. Address GROCER, Herald Office.

TO HAIRDRESSERS.—Wanted immediately, a good HAIRCUTTER. Apply H. FANING, 392, Pitt-street South, near Liverpool-street.

TENDERS WANTED for SHINGLING two houses in Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. MORRIS, Rifle Saloon, Pitt-street.

TO TAILORS and DRAPERS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class foreman. W. J., Herald Office.

TO PRINTERS.—Wanted, to APPRENTICE a YOUTH, who has had three years' experience in a printing-office. Apply at 108, York-street.

TO BOOKKEEPERS.—Wanted, a Bookkeeper, for a store in the country; one who has filled a similar situation preferred. Single men only need apply, to KEBLE, CAMPBELL, and CO.

TEAMS WANTED.—Good LOADING may be had for Bathurst, Orange, Mudgee, Sofala, Goulburn, Lambing Flat, Yass, and Gundagai. Apply at the Transit Depot, No. 60, New Pitt-street, near Bridge-street. R. R. RANDOLPH.

WANTED a HOUSE; rent not to exceed £100 a year. EDWARD H. HERRING, Union Club.

WANTED, a good FEMALE COOK. Apply to GRIFFITHS, FANNING, and CO., Spring-street.

WANTED, a thorough HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. HUNT, Phillip-street North.

WANTED, a respectable FEMALE, as WAITRESS for a country hotel. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a Female GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. JARRETT, Royal Oak, Paddington.

WANTED, a BOY at WILLIAM PIMM'S, butcher, 304, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, a Cottage or House of 4 rooms and kitchen. Good water; rent moderate. T. J. S., Herald Office.

WANTED, OLD LEAD, at TAYLOR'S Rifle Saloon, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. EMANUEL, 338, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, that can wash and iron. Apply French Dyer, 42, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. Apply at the Fruit Shop, 541, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply Mrs. MATTOS, 609, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who is active and willing. Apply at No. 47, Abercrombie-street.

WANTED, an active BOY, as LIGHT PORTER. J. HAMILTON, chemist, Chippendale.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as SERVANT. 88, South Head Road.

WANTED, LESSONS in BOOKKEEPING. Address Book, Herald Office.

WANTED, a young MAN, that can ride well, to deliver meat. RICE, butcher, Haymarket.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Skinner's Hotel, George-street.

WANTED, a good Kip Peg BOOTMAKER. Apply 187, Lower George-street.

WANTED, a Young MAN who has been accustomed to wait at table. Apply at 400, George-street.

WANTED, a NURSE-GIRL. Apply at Wynyard House, George-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT—English or Scotch; small family; no children. 121, Prince-st.

WANTED, a YOUTH, as LIGHT PORTER. PERRY, BROTHERS, King street.

WANTED, immediately, first-class DRESSMAKERS; also, Apprentices. Mrs. BENNETT, 98, Market-st.

WANTED, a good active GIRL, about 15. Apply 129, Pembroke-terrace, Cleveland Paddocks.

WANTED, a MAN, to render fat. E. J. BLAXLAND, Lime-street Wharf.

WANTED a SITUATION, by a respectable Woman, to nurse a baby. Mr BARR, fruiterer, Pitt-st. North.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply at the Toll-bar Inn, Botany Road, Redfern.

WANTED, a strong tidy English or Scotch GIRL. Apply to Mrs. EDWARDS, Survey Office, Bent-st.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL as HOUSEMAID. 30, Cumberland-street North.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, with character. 81, Dowling-street.

WANTED, a strong, clean LAD for a butcher's shop. 116, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a FEMALE as COOK and LAUNDRESS for Paddington. Apply 156, Castlereagh-st. North.

WANTED, a GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT. Apply Pelican Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a BARMAID. Apply at TOLAND'S Hotel, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD. Apply T. CRIPPS, 510, George-street.

WANTED, by a young Man, a mechanic, a BEDROOM. Address, stating price, W. A., Herald Office.

WANTED, a BOY to learn a trade, and live in the house. 64, York-st., opposite the Wesleyan Chapel.

WANTED, a COTTAGE, containing from 4 to 6 rooms. Address, stating terms, &c., to ALPHA, Herald Office.

WANTED, a stout YOUTH, for the furniture and bedding trade. Apply at 161, Kent-street, corner of Gas-lane.

WANTED, a strong GIRL, to attend one child and make herself generally useful. 92, King-street, or 5, Devonshire-place, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a Resident Classical Tutor; also, Horse Drovers, Farm Servants, Married Couples. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a General FEMALE SERVANT; also, a GIRL, to nurse a child. Apply Mrs. TAYLER, No. 137, Clarence-street.

WANTED, a strong LAD, or Young MAN, one that is accustomed to the butchering, at J GIBBINS', pork butcher, 675, George-street South.

WANTED, a HEAD WAITER for the Victoria Club. Apply to the House Steward, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a.m.

WANTED, a WAITER, that knows something of his business. Apply Rainbow Tavern, Pitt and King streets.

WANTED, to sell a HORSE and Spring Cart, with harness, price £15. Apply 14, Bank-street, Chippendale.

WANTED, a good General SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. J. W. GOULDEN, 641, George-street, Haymarket.

WANTED, for an Inn, 80 miles from Sydney, a MAN COOK and two WOMEN SERVANTS. W. CRANE, 431, Castlereagh-street South.

WANTED, a MAN SERVANT (single), as GROOM and GARDENER. Apply to Mr. THORNTON, at Tucker and Co.'s, 288, George street.

WANTED, a MAN able to pull a boat, groom a horse, and make himself generally useful. Apply from 10 to 12 on Tuesday, to Mr. GRUNDY, 104 King-street.

WANTED, to SELL for £10, a 10-inch DUMPY LEVEL and 2 sixteen feet staves. Address to D. R. P., Herald Office.

WANTED, to buy a VERNIER CIRCUMFERENTER, in good order; state price. SURVEYOR, Herald Office.

WANTED, for a Catholic clergyman, in the country, a YOUTH, to make himself generally useful. P. O'DOUD, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, to sell, a quiet Saddle MARE 5 years old, free from vice. P. O'DOUD, Commercial Wharf.

WANTED, a Cook and Laundress, and a Housemaid, English, Scotch, or German. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable young Woman, as General SERVANT. Mrs. JARRETT, Tradesman's Arms, Norton-street, Glebe.

WANTED, a WET-NURSE who has lost her baby, for the country. Apply 90, Hunter-street, between 3 and 5 o'clock.

WANTED, a respectable English FEMALE, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mr. SANDON, 318, George-street.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a young Woman, in the country, as HOUSEMAID or NURSE. Address A. M., Herald Office.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAID; one accustomed to an hotel. Apply Metropolitan, Pitt-street, between 10 and 11, this day.

WANTED, a Good PLAIN COOK and LAUNDRESS, and a HOUSE and PARLOURMAID. 1, Hyde-park-terrace.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT; one that can wash well will find a comfortable home. 11, Jamison-street.

WANTED, a NURSE, Protestant, a middle-aged person accustomed to children preferred. Also, a thorough active GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at 302, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable General SERVANT, who understands plain cooking; and also a NURSEMAID. Apply at Rev. J. HAYDEN'S, St. John's-terrace, Darlinghurst.

WANTED to RENT, a COTTAGE, of four rooms and kitchen. Near Hyde Park preferred. State rent, &c., to G. J., 11, New Market-buildings, George-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE, for cash, from 1200 to 1500 breeding EWES, two to three years old, deliverable within 200 miles of Rockhampton. Address X. Y. Z., Post Office, Rockhampton.

WANTED, for a Country Store, a Single MAN who understands Storekeeping in all its branches, coupled with a knowledge of Bookkeeping. Apply from 10 to 1 this day, to CHURCH BROTHERS, George-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Left-off CLOTHES. Apply to Mrs. H., 18), Elizabeth-street North. Ladies attended upon at their own residence.

WANTED, a FURNISHED SITTING-ROOM and TWO BEDROOMS, with board, &c. Apply, stating terms, to E. G., care of Mr. Ford, newsagent, George-street.

WANTED, by a family going to Melbourne, a good GENERAL SERVANT (Protestant), English or Scotch. Must be able to cook and wash. A good servant will find a comfortable home. Apply, after 2 o'clock, 4, Hill's-buildings, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, to rent a comfortable RESIDENCE (with a paddock and orchard attached), within a short distance of Sydney; Paddington or Newtown preferred. Apply to Mr. WHITE, Post Office Hotel; or W. H. HOLMES, corner of Market and Sussex streets.

WANTED.—The advertiser, whose business avocations will call him from home during a greater portion of the year, would be happy to treat with a middle-aged Lady, of agreeable disposition, to reside with his wife. Terms, very moderate. Address TRAVELLER, Herald Office.

WANTED, by the Wallsend Coal Company, a PERSON, to act as local MANAGER, at Newcastle. Information may be obtained as to the duties, &c., from the chairman, at the office of the Company, at the Exchange, on any day prior to the 1st proximo, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon. CHARLES KEMP, chairman.

WANTED, an active Young MAN, with capital, as MANAGING PARTNER for a large freehold estate in a neighbouring colony, within six miles of a rising seaport, a week's sail from Sydney, with which it has a regular communication. The run is partly stocked, and a large sum has been spent in improvements. The land is cleared, and well adapted for the cultivation of wheat, maize, cotton, sugar, coffee, &c. The owner being unable to superintend himself, and desirous of increasing the stock, wishes to meet with a competent person who would take a share in the property, and manage the concern. Apply to X. X., 269, George-street.

£1000 WANTED to BORROW, either for twelve months, or a longer or shorter period as may be agreed, and for which good security with a liberal interest will be given. Address G. H. L., Herald Office.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1486894

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. — FURTHER ALTERATION in GREAT SOUTHERN and WESTERN TIME TABLES.—NOTICE is hereby given that from and after 1st proximo, the following TIME TABLE will be adopted:—

Down trains from Sydney:—
6·45 a.m.
10·0 a.m.
2·0 p.m.
4·45 p.m.
6·30 p.m.

The 2 o'clock p.m. and 4·45 p.m. will go as far as Parramatta only, except on Saturdays, when the 2 o'clock p.m. train will run through to Campbelltown.

Up trains from Campbelltown:—
3·30 a.m.
6·30 a.m.
9·45 a.m.
6·15 p.m.
From Parramatta only { 8·35 a.m. / 3·30 p.m.

On Saturdays a train will run through, starting from Campbelltown at 1·45 p.m., leaving Parramatta at 2·40, and arriving at Sydney at 3·40.

The 3·30 p.m. train will not run on Saturdays.

The 3·30 a.m. up train will stop at such stations only as have issued one or more special monthly tickets.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Down trains from Sydney:
8·30 a.m.
5·0 p.m.

Up trains from Campbelltown:
8·15 a.m.
4·15 p.m.

For further particulars, see time tables at stations.

By order of the Commissioner for Railways.
R. MOODY, Chief Clerk.

Railway Branch, Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 20th March, 1861.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 23rd March, 1861.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES. —TENDERS are invited for the following public works and supplies. For full particulars see GOVERNMENT GAZETTE a file of which is kept at every police office in the colony.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which tenders can be received at this Office.
Erection of Additions to Watch-house, Deniliquin; Construction of a Tramway over Denison Bridge, near Bathurst; Supply of a Steam Tug for Steam Dredge, Hunter	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 26th March.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. Extension of the Road Works at Murrurundi Gap; Supply of Metal for West Maitland streets	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 9th April.
GREAT NORTHERN ROAD. Grass Tree Hill to Doyle's Paddock; Highland Home to Dangar's Creek; Gravelling of Contract 19A (Warland's Range); Doughboy Diversion to Wallabadah (clearing); Wallabadah to Goonoo Goonoo (clearing)	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 16th April.
Erection of Outbuildings, &c., to Court House and Gaol, Gundagai	12 o'clock noon on Tuesday, 23rd April.

W. M. ARNOLD.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 11th March.

GLEBE ISLAND FERRY.—At 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the Government Sale Room, Macquarie-street, Sydney, the tolls and dues authorised to be collected at the Ferry, between Pyrmont and Glebe Island, will be put up to LEASE, by public auction, for the period of six months, from the 1st day of April next.

For further information see Government Gazette of Tuesday, the 12th of March, 1861.

Crown Lands' Office, Sydney, 21st March, 1861.

ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR RUNS.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Tenders of the undermentioned parties have been accepted for the Runs of Crown Lands specified in connection with their respective names.

2. The Rent in each case, as hereunder stated, for the half year ending 30th June next, must be paid within sixty days from the present date, in default of which the tenderers will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of their tenders.

3. These Tenders are accepted, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—That in addition to all other terms prescribed by the present regulations, the occupancy of the said runs, and the leases to be ultimately issued, shall be subject to any new or modified conditions which the Legislature may impose.

4. The Assessment for the present year, as hereunder stated, must be paid on or before the 30th September next.

A. ORPEN MORIARTY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	Rent.	Assessment.
WARREGO DISTRICT.			
Henry Rourke	Wallah, No. 1	£5 5 0	£20 0 0
Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 2 ...	5 5 0	20 0 0
Ditto ...	Ditto, No. 3 ...	5 5 0	20 0 0
Ditto ...	Ditto, No 4 ...	5 5 0	20 0 0
LIVERPOOL PLAINS DISTRICT.			
Edward King Cox ...	Goongra Retro West ...	5 5 0	20 0 0
BLIGH DISTRICT.			
Jas. Macdonald	Bogala ...	5 1 3	20 0 0
Chas Edward S. Macdonald ...	Opposite Conamble ...	6 5 0	20 0 0
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.			
Kenrick E. Brodribb ...	West Bogan, No. 2 ...	37 10 0	10 0 0
J. H. A. Lister	Ditto, No. 9	63 0 0	15 0 0
J. S. Johnston .	Ditto, No. 28	32 18 9	10 0 0
LACHLAN DISTRICT.			
A. S. Morgan .	Koekibertoo South	5 0 0	20 0 0
James Noonan .	West Mandamar	6 0 0	20 0 0
Stephen Fennell	Coopara East ...	5 10 0	20 0 0
J. D. Macansh and N. R. Bessard ...	Yalgogoring North	5 0 0	20 0 0
THE DARLING DISTRICT.			
James Scott ...	Birrie ...	5 5 0	20 0 0
Ditto ...	Bulabula ...	5 5 0	20 0 0
N. Chadwick ...	M'Cullock's Range	5 2 6	20 0 0
Ditto ...	Outer Curranyale Back Plains .	5 2 6	20 0 0
ALBERT DISTRICT.			
E. B. Scott ...	Outer Dunnop North-west...	5 0 0	20 0 0

CENSUS OF 1861, (24th Victoria, No. 5.)—PUBLIC NOTICE.—In pursuance of the New South Wales Census Act for 1861, all householders, employers of servants, and proprietors or occupiers of land, travellers, and others within the colony, are hereby required to be prepared upon the 7th day of April next ensuing, or in the week immediately subsequent thereto, to give all such information as is required by the said Act, according to the form which will be furnished by such persons as shall be appointed to collect the same under the provisions of the said act.

CHARLES COWPER, Colonial Secretary.
Dated at Sydney, this 15th day of March, 1861.

General Registry Office, Sydney, 28th February, 1861.

TO THE TRUSTEES and OFFICERS of FRIENDLY SOCIETIES, &c.—Under the provisions of the 15th section of the Friendly Societies' Act, 17th Victoria, No. 26, the Trustees or other Officers of every Society established under the provisions of the Act are hereby called upon to furnish the Registrar-General, on or before the 31st March next, with a Quinquennial Return (from 1856 to 1860, both inclusive) in accordance with the form prescribed.

Forms may be had on application to this office.
CHRIS. ROLLESTON, Registrar-General.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,

At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 12 months.
4 ditto ditto ditto 6 months.
3 ditto ditto ditto 3 months.

For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1852.)
Paid-up Capital ... ... £500,000.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

	Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto... ...	3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ...	4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto... ...	5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto... ...	5½ ditto

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up Capital £1,260,000
Reserve Fund 252,000

Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz.:—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto	5½ ditto

Drafts are issued on the following Agencies of the Corporation in this colony:—

Adelong, Braidwood, Kiandra, Tumut, Yass, and Windeyer (Western Gold Fields).

GEORGE K. HOLDEN[?]LOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY—Incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales. Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.

DIRECTORS.
The Hon. JAMES MITCHELL, Esq., M.L.C., Chairman.
GEORGE KING, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
MICHAEL EGAN MURNIN, Esq
The Rev. THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
ARTHUR TODD HOLROYD, Esq.

BUSINESS OF THE SOCIETY.
ASSURANCE of every contingency of human life.
ISSUE of Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities
GRANTING ENDOWMENTS FOR CHILDREN AND FOR OLD AGE

ADVANTAGES OF THE SOCIETY.
ALL the PROFITS belong to the Members.

It is a COLONIAL INSTITUTION, on the model of the most successful British offices; while from the much higher rate of interest it obtains on its investments, more profitable returns are secured to its members than the best European offices can afford. Thus, at the Investigation of March, 1854, all policies then entitled to participate were increased by Bonus Additions averaging considerably more than three per cent. per annum on the sum assured, or about THREE TIMES those secured by the most liberal British joint-stock companies.

BONUSES may be applied to the extinction of future premiums, or their value in cash may be handed to the member.

SURRENDERS accepted on equitable terms.

GENERAL FACILITIES with regard to voyaging, residence abroad, &c.

PREMIUMS payable yearly, half-yearly, or quarterly.

LOANS on policies on favourable terms.

CLAIMS payable three months after proof of death.

ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.

POLICIES effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.

THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURERS are saved the expense of letters of administration.

PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and very information may be obtained from any of its agents in New South Wales, and in the other Colonies, or at the Principal Office. ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary, Hunter-street. February 15th, 1859.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.

Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent., unless general.

Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.

Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.

Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurance will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY, Agents.

NEW SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEERS.—Royal Insurance Company.—Notice is hereby given, that permission is granted to the assured in this company to engage as volunteers without vitiating their policies, or incurring any extra charge for premium. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY, 62, Margaret-street, Sydney.
Income, 1859, over £200,000. Invested Funds, £453,675.

DIRECTORS:
JAMES GILL, Esq., Chairman.
ALFRED ROSS, Esq. | A. B. WHITE, Esq.
Hon. W. C. HAINES, M.L.A. | Hon. D. KENNEDY, M.L.C.
SUPERINTENDENT: J. RATTRAY, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE: JOHN MOON, Esq.
SOLICITOR: ALEXANDER DICK, Esq., M.L.A.

Fire Insurances effected at current rates of premium.
Life Department.—The rates are the same as those charged in England.

WILLIAM RAE, Resident Secretary.

ROYAL FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of LIVERPOOL and LONDON.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY AGENCY.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

This company has ever maintained a high character for its liberal and prompt payment of losses, and the undersigned are empowered to settle all claims in the colony.

RATES OF PREMIUM.

CLASS 1ST.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 3s. to 6s 6d. per cent. per annum.

CLASS 2ND.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 4s. 6d. to 10s per cent. per annum; and for retail trades an advance of 15 per cent. upon the published rates.

CLASS 3RD.—Wooden buildings, in Sydney and suburbs, 15s. to 25s. per cent. per annum.

Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.

LIFE BRANCH.

At the last annual meeting of this company a bonus was again declared to policy holders (insured with profits) equivalent to 2 per cent. on the amount of their policies for each year they have been current—a continuation of success never, we believe, exceeded by any life office.

The Actuary's report describes the statistical and monetary position of the company's Life Branch from the commencement, and exhibits an increase of business to an extent beyond the most sanguine anticipations which had previously been formed.

English rates of premium charged.

Life claims settled in the colony without reference to England.

Medical Referee—Dr. O'Brien, M.R.C.S.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, and forms of proposal, with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., agents, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

VICTORIA LIFE and GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH: Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Capital, £2,000,000.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
A. B. SMITH, Esq., chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
CHAIRMAN OF THE MELBOURNE BOARD:
The Honorable HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
JAMES ROBERTSON, M.D.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO THE INSURED:

The Security afforded by an ample capital, and the unlimited liability of a resident colonial proprietary.

The rates of Premium, which are the lowest that can be charged with safety.

The system of GUARANTEED BONUS, by which the amount recoverable at death is gradually increased from year to year by distinct stipulation, without involving the insured in the liability or risk accruing under the MUTUAL principle.

Tables of Rates, and forms of Proposal may be procured, and every other information furnished on application to

C. M. SMITH, resident secretary

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
(Established in Melbourne 1849.)
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the Empire Office.
Accumulated and Invested Capital, £208,830.
SYDNEY BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
A. B. SMITH, Esq., Chairman.
EDWARD WYLD, Esq.
Chairman of the Melbourne Board,
The Hon. HENRY MILLER, M.L.C.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
AMPLE SECURITY, MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM, and the LIBERAL ADJUSTMENT and PROMPT SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.

Marine Claims settled in SYDNEY or LONDON at the option of the insurer.

Insurances effected, and policies at once issued on application to

C. M. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

N.B.—Country agents wanted. Applicants must give reference to firms of respectability in Sydney.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

In the Will of SAMUEL ALEXANDER, late of George-street, in the city of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, saddler, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given,—That the accounts in the above estate from the death of the testator to the 31st day of December, 1860, were this day filed in the Office of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in King-street, Sydney, and all parties having any claim, or being otherwise interested therein, are required to come in before me at my office at the Supreme Court, on or before MONDAY, the eighth day of April next, to inspect the said account, and if they think fit to object thereto.

Dated the twenty-fifth day of March, 1861.

S. RAYMOND, Prothonotary.

ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, Proctors for the Executors, 120, Elizabeth-street, Sydney

SYDNEY FOUNDRY, BATHURST-STREET.—P. N. RUSSELL and CO. have pleasure in informing their customers, and the public generally, that they have REMOVED their foundry and engine works from George and Sussex streets to Bathurst-street, where their new and extensive works, replete with machinery of first-class description, are now in full operation.

P. N. R. and Co. are therefore enabled to manufacture machinery, iron and brass castings, blacksmith and boiler work, at a considerable reduction on former prices, and on the shortest notice.

Intending purchasers can be supplied with steam-engines from four horse-power and upwards; also flour-mill machinery, millstones, dressing and smut machines, King and Howland's and other patent quartz-crushing machinery, and a large assortment of best bar, angle, and T iron, boiler plates, sheet-iron, and other materials for engineering purposes, imported from the best makers in England.

Parties requiring machinery are invited to inspect the works.

FREEMAN, BROTHERS, Photographers, by appointment, to his Excellency the Governor-General.—Portraits taken in Mezzo. FREEMAN'S new and spacious gallery, at reduced prices, by the most approved photographic processes, and artistically coloured. Children taken instantaneously. Photographic views of Sydney for home presents. 372, George-street.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

"Oh! wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see oursels as ithers see us!"

"WELCOME," says the sage and sententious Ithacan, "ever smiles, and farewell goes out sighing." It seems but yesterday that we were watching the departure of Sir William Denison and his amiable family with a feeling of depression strangely compounded of personal regrets and political resentments—of kindly memories blended with the irrevocable past, and misgivings for the threatening future. Yet to-day Sydney is alive to all the agreeable excitement of a fresh arrival—

"And with her arms outstretched, as she would fly,
Grasps in the comer."

The circumstance that Sir John Young comes among us as simple Governor; that two guns and three syllables have been retrenched from the dignity of her Majesty's representative in New South Wales, affects us but slightly. True, it may open a door for unpleasant discussions in the possible case of a federation, nor does this colony, "as at present advised," seem likely to regain in substance the pre-eminence which she has now formally lost. But what are these things to our levelling cosmopolites? *Vogue la galere*; the Northam heaves in sight (by-the-bye, why are these mailships so continually "foul?"), and we hail her with right loyal curiosity and well-omened cheers. His Excellency finds himself a general favourite at starting—we draw hope from the contour of his head and the expression of his features with all the earnestness of a Combe or a Lavater, and even the tones of a pleasing voice are a direct passport to our confidence.

All this is as it should be: a moderate predisposition to be pleased is generally not unwise, and we believe from Sir John Young's antecedents, that in this particular case we shall risk no disappointment by thinking well of our new Governor. Yet perhaps it might be well, were we to vary our speculations by looking at matters, if not in a different light, yet from a different point of view. "Dr. Johnson," said a country gentleman, hot from a walk to the Tower, "Dr. Johnson, I have seen the Lion." "Well, sir," was the reply, "and what did the Lion think of you?" We may get some useful hints if we reflect seriously and candidly what impression we are likely to have made at the outset on a shrewd and experienced observer—what our Vice-Regal Lion probably thinks of us.

The events of Thursday were certainly not calculated to show the administrative efficacy of responsible Government. That our Volunteers, most of whom have need to husband their time (though they do not grudge it in a good cause), should have been kept under arms all day to no purpose, was provoking enough. But what must his Excellency have thought when he learned that this disappointment and seeming slight to a valuable and public-spirited body was suggested (we had almost said, deliberately contrived) by Ministers, with a view to some petty Parliamentary advantage? Must he not have despised the awkward cunning of his constitutional advisers? Then came Friday, and hundreds of gentlemen were waiting to pay their respects without delay to her Majesty's representative. A "Gazette Extraordinary" informed the public that "immediately after" two ceremonies, of which the duration was not defined or even hinted, there would be a levee held at the Government House. The hour of reception being thus left to conjecture, numbers of visitors arrived just in time to find themselves too late. We have little doubt that Sir John Young divined the cause of the scanty attendance; but he must not the less have been disgusted at the bungling which thus associated the first efforts to do him honour with a wide-spread sense of disappointment.

The University commemoration on Saturday was a more auspicious affair. The Hall looked well, with its storied windows and rich decoration of tapestry; and it was filled with a goodly muster of well-dressed persons of both sexes, evidently interested and intelligent spectators of the proceedings. The University staff showed in their very looks and bearing unmistakable signs of gentle breeding and high intellectual culture—signs which the intercourse of the day could not fail to render more and more conspicuous. Nor do we doubt that to the Governor, as to ourselves, the *alumni* of the institution, though less numerous than might have been wished, appeared a body of young men of whom the colony might be justly proud. Still there were certian "Cosas de Espana"—special peculiarities characteristic of this colony, of which it is probable that he became incidentally aware in the course of the day. As a graduate of an English University, he would learn with some surprise that only as *ex officio* visitor of the University of Sydney could he have borne any recognised part in the proceedings of the day; that a member of the Senate of Oxford or Cambridge, however distinguished, cannot obtain what is popularly termed an "*ad eundem*" degree at Sydney. Still more would he be surprised at hearing that the system which thus repels or excludes the very class of men who would be most likely to be able and zealous supporters of the colonial institution, is due not to the exclusiveness of "Dons," but to the littleness of popular jealousy. Again, while inspecting the Museum and admiring the valuable and instructive collection of antiquities with which the liberality of the Provost has enriched the University, he would hear with lively disgust, that the treasures of antiquity before him had drawn from our "Liberal" Press a special outpouring of vulgar abuse and senseless ridicule. As regards the education actually attainable at our University, it certainly speaks well for the colony, as well as for the heads of the University, that the standard of academic proficiency here should be as high and the curriculum of study as wide as at Oxford or Cambridge. Yet if Sir John Young is at all *au fait* of recent events in our metropolis, he must be exceedingly puzzled to identify the Sydney where such an education is desired and provided, with that Sydney where, at a recent election, the mere suggestion that a member of Parliament ought to be moderately educated, was greeted with a storm of groans and hisses.

Of course there is a key to these and a hundred other anomalies in our condition; and we have little doubt that our new Governor will soon learn to apply it, not only to minor questions, such as we have mentioned, but to the general state of the colony. Ireland and the Ionian Isles must have given him abundant insight into the evils which spring from grievance-mongering and selfish agitation. He will know how ignorance fosters prejudice, and how both combine to obstruct political and social well-being. And when he looks round on New South Wales impoverished and degraded, every important interest sacrificed to the blind destructiveness of a House of Delegates, he will recognise the natural fruit of unpruned Democracy; the absurd result of that primal absurdity, government by numeration of noses.

Unhappily, his Excellency's power to check the mischief will not equal his aptness to detect it. Something he may do, without stepping beyond his constitutional duties, to encourage order and bring good sense into fashion; but the remedy for our ills must rest mainly with ourselves. If there is not in the colony enough of property, education, and character to make head against the aggressions of rapacious ignorance, we are fit for nothing better than a Cowper-Robertson Ministry, coquetting with insurrection, and interchanging patronage with Mr. Buchanan. We may wince under the feeling that our folly is as conspicuous as its punishment, but neither Sir John Young, nor any one else, can think more meanly of us than we deserve.

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THE BARQUE YANIKALE.

A SUIT, or rather a series of suits, in which Messrs. J. and G. Harris, merchants, of Brisbane, were the plaintiffs, and Captain Leuty, of the barque Yanikale (from London), was the defendant, have been settled by arbitration. It would seem that the plaintiffs, to whom most of the cargo had been consigned, and who had made advances to the owner of the barque, expected the agency for her; but that this agency was given to Messrs. Raff and Co. The disputes which gave rise to the litigation arose during the delivery of the cargo.

Four actions were commenced at the suit of the plaintiffs against the defendant. The first was for a sum of £371 9s., alleged to be due for twenty-five hogsheads of rum not delivered; the second was for a sum of £263 for slates and salt not delivered; the third was for the sum of £72 for a case of kid gloves not delivered; and the fourth was for a sum of £46 for damage to goods delivered, and loss of bottles of wine, spirits, and various others articles alleged to have been abstracted from their respective cases. In the first three cases writs of *ca re* were issued, and Captain Leuty was arrested on the 22nd February, under the first. He gave bail to the sheriff the following afternoon, and on his discharge was again arrested on the second cause of action, to which he was also obliged to give bail. His attorney, Mr. Roberts, having intimated that he would pay the amount on the third action, no arrest took place; and on the fourth an ordinary writ of summons was issued.

On Tuesday, the 20th February, on the motion of Mr. Blakeney, application was made to the Judge to set aside the proceedings, on grounds of several informalities. The Attorney-General, who appeared on the other side, applied for liberty to amend, which was granted on payment of costs, and the defendant was directed to give bail at bar to abide the result of the two actions, which could not be tried sooner than the middle of next May. The detention of his ship for such a long period, induced Captain Leuty to offer to leave the matters to arbitration, which was acceded to by plaintiffs, who named Mr. Buckley (the Auditor-General) on their part; Captain Leuty named Mr. James Gibbon, and Mr. T. B. Stephens was selected by the two arbitrators as umpire.

The arbitrators met on Wednesday, the 6th March, in Messrs. Harris' store. The Attorney-General appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Blakeney for the defendant.

The cases or questions in dispute were separately dealt with. The first was as to the twenty-five hogsheads of rum alleged to have been short delivered. The Attorney-General stated that his clients claimed to be entitled to twenty-five hogsheads of rum, as mentioned in the bill of lading, while the defendant alleged they should have been only barrels; his clients had, since the action brought, agreed to accept the barrels, with an undertaking from Messrs. Ruff to pay the difference between hogsheads and barrels should it appear that the former had been shipped from London. So that in fact the question was one of costs, and this must depend upon whether or not the plaintiffs had a cause of action when they arrested the defendant. By the bill of lading it appeared that seventy-five hogsheads and twenty-five quarter-casks were shipped on board in London, the former marked LSH in diamond, the latter B and H. But from the cockets from the London Custom-house, it appeared that fifty hogsheads, numbered from 1 to 50, and twenty-five barrels, numbered from 51 to 75, mark LHS in diamond, had been shipped by Messrs. Hart, Leman, and Co., of London, to Messrs. Harris, of Brisbane; that twenty-five quarter-casks, marked B & H, were also consigned to the same house, and that this constituted the entire of the rum shipped on board the Yanikale, with the exception of one hogshead shipped to Mr. Howard, marked H. The invoice which, after some objection, was produced by the plaintiffs was to the same effect. The Attorney-General, however, maintained that the defendant was absolutely bound by the bill of lading, and relied upon the 20th Victoria, No. 13.

The next case was to the alleged non-delivery of slates. There had clearly been some detention, but the defendant's case was, that there had been no more than was necessary to keep the ship upright until she could be ballasted. The dispute as to the salt was much the same. The evidence as to the condition of the slates and salt was conflicting.

As to the claim for £46 15s. it was proved that there were some goods damaged, and bottles, &c., short delivered. The defendant's case was that he had delivered all which he had received. As to the missing bottles, &c., he stated that the searchers in London opened cases of wine and spirits, and frequently took a bottle out of what they opened. During the inquiry all parties repaired to the store to view the alleged damage; the salt for which plaintiffs sought to charge was in two small heaps. Some of the bags were merely ripped, others decayed from rust, and more burst, as if having given way and partly decayed; but the actual loss of salt appeared very small. A box of candles being examined, it appeared the ends of three candles had been slightly nibbled by rats or mice. A case of salmon and lobsters was next opened, in the former there were two tins, and in the latter one, short out of the invoiced number of 50 in each. Eight cases of glass were then examined; only two panes were found damaged. In a cask of pints ale, a few were found wanting, and in two of porter a good many gone out of one of them. In a case of pint bottles of pickles, there was only one bottle short.

The hearing of this case before the arbitrators occupied three days. On the fourth (Monday, the 11th instant) they made their award. In the first case, respecting the non-delivery of the twenty-five hogsheads of rum they decided that the cost of the action and arbitration and arbitrators' fee of £8 should be paid by the defendant. In the second case, for the non-delivery of the slates and rock salt, the arbitrators decided that the costs of the action and arbitrators' fee of £8 should also be paid by defendant, and that the other costs of the arbitration should be borne equally between the two parties. In the remaining case, which included a sum of £46 15s. 3d., for which writ of summons was issued, as likewise an additional sum of £80 for value of goods short-delivered and damaged, and overpayment of freight, the arbitrators decided that the defendant should pay £9 12s. for one case of ale and two of porter, which were to be delivered to him, £6 4s. for damaged goods, and £26 4s. 3d. for over-paid freight, and goods short delivered. The defendant to pay the costs of the action brought and that of the arbitration, but in the additional demand each side to pay their own costs.

NEW ZEALAND.—By the Wanderer, Captain Smith, we have Wellington papers to the 13th instant. The news they contain, however, possesses merely a local interest.

THE HARVEST AT WANGANUI.—The crops in this and the neighbouring districts may be said to be all cut down. A considerable part has been threshed out, still more stacked in good condition, and but little remains on the field in the stook. So far as we have ascertained what has been threshed in the neighbourhood proves the injury sustained from the hurricane in the beginning of last month to have been nearly as great as was anticipated. In many cases the yield is only ten to twelve bushels of wheat per acre, where thirty to thirty-five might have been expected, and in few fields does it come up to twenty bushels. The grain is shrivelled up in some instances, and has been shaken out in others. The reaping has been completed very quickly, and the settlers round Wanganui have been greatly aided in this operation by the soldiers, who did the work at 25s. per acre. In the outlying districts Maories were employed at 20s. per acre; although we have heard of one settler who has paid them 30s. The weather this year, during the last six weeks, has been remarkably favourable for getting in the crops in good condition.—Wanganui Chronicle, February 28.

M. H. d'Arnim, Prussian ambassador, at Paris from 1846 to 1848, and subsequently Minister of State in Prussia, died at Dusseldorf four days back, aged sixty-three.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—I beg to assure the author of the letter signed "M. N.," in your paper of last Friday, that he labours under a mistake when he writes that I "must necessarily feel it my duty to try to bring such as he back from the heresy of homœopathy." I beg to assure him, most solemnly, that I do not feel it my duty to attempt anything of the kind. Because, first, I well know that it would be attempting an impossibility—

"Faith, fanatic faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

And, second, the devotees of science utterly scorn to coax and wheedle people to believe in truth. The feeling which led "M. N." to indicate that he considers it my duty to "judiciously" entice him, by fond allurements, to resign error in favour of truth, the sufficiently apparent determination that he will graciously condescend to acknowledge truth only upon condition of such soft "judicious" blandishments, are signs of disloyalty that exclude him from the domains of scientific truth entirely. If he is not ready to fall prostrate before the *force* of truth, no matter how presented to him, whether in pleasant or distasteful form, he is radically disloyal—a worshipper of himself, invincible in his self-conceit, and we the loyal slaves of truth cannot be in communion with him and want none of him. His use of the word "heresy" might, indeed, be pleaded as some slight excuse; for it shows that he labours under a complete misapprehension of the nature of scientific truth;—likening it to morals, religion, or politics. In these, as I am told and believe, two persons may differ and yet both be equally right, and, inasmuch as a general agreement is all that it is desirable to attain, he who can gain the largest acceptance of his views is fairly entitled to preference and ultimate victory. There is really no right or wrong in the matter—it is solely a question of acceptance by the majority. In such things allurements and coaxings may be appropriate enough; but it is far otherwise in science. If two persons differ in science, one must be right and the other wrong, or else both must be wrong. Differences in science, which, after all, are comparatively very small and unimportant, though, of course, they make more noise those things often of infinitely greater importance, which are universally accepted, are always due to deficiency of evidence; and when the evidence becomes complete, one or both disputants instantly succumb, without a thought of pleasantness or unpleasantness. The belief of a whole lifetime is abandoned in a moment. The loyal head, though silvered with age, bows to the truth, though announced by the beardless stripling. "M. N.'s" accordance or dissent may really alter a political truth (as it is called), but a scientific truth is what it is—fixed, unalterable, absolute, inexorable; in spite of his opposition on the one hand, or of his gracious and condescending accordance on the other. Let him meditate on the story of Canute and the tide; let him remember that the world went round the sun, spite of the forbidding of the Church, and notwithstanding the forced recantation of Galileo.

He is also greatly mistaken when he writes "I am convinced that *no one* can read it (my letter on the 'Turkish bath' demonstration) without a feeling of 'pain' for me. I have received in writing and by word of mouth the congratulations and expressions of approval of *several* competent persons—gentlemen—men of sense and good breeding.

And, now, having pointed out "M. N.'s" mistakes allow me to make a few remarks on his letter as a whole—on its *ensemble*, as the French say. It is a lecture on good manners addressed to me personally, by name; a very severe lecture, in the tone of a schoolmaster to a naughty boy. The severity is mildened and antidoted in order, I suppose, mercifully to avoid throwing me into utter despair and hopelessness, by sweet praises, kind approvals on some points, and fatherly encouragement. It begins, of course, by setting forth my misconduct, viz., writing an "intemperate" letter, and habitually making "intemperate attacks," in my lectures, upon those "who hold views different from my own."

The last part of this accusation is very grave indeed, and, according to the plainest, most obvious, and most ordinary rules of fairness, should have borne the real signature of the accuser, as my letter did. Then we should have had some earnest of good faith, for then he would have manfully accepted the consequence—public obloquy—in case his accusation were, as it is, and as it is known to be by those who heard my lectures, false and unfounded.

If he had favoured me with his real name we should perhaps have learnt that he is a bishop, or an archbishop, a judge, or at least a person of high social standing—in fact, an acknowledged leader of society, and therefore an authority on good manners. In that case I should have felt, to a great extent, bound to accept and to submit to his lecture; but as he has not so favoured us, I can only judge of his right to lecture me by what appears in his letter itself; and I cannot consent to be instructed in gentlemanliness by one who shows an utter disregard of that fairness and justice which forms the base of all true gentlemanly feeling, evidenced by his making grave accusations and assuming the right to lecture me on "manners" under cover of anonymousness. A true gentleman never writes *such* a letter without attaching his signature to it.

The tender regard he expresses for me whilst he stabs me in the dark seems to me very transparent hypocrisy. He evidently meant to "cut me up," and a gentleman would have plainly avowed it.

He is right when he says that I must know that what he calls my attack—which, by the way, was a defence—can hurt nobody. It will not diminish, in fact I groundedly believe it will increase, the profits of homœopathic practitioners; for those persons who, being utterly incompetent judges themselves, choose to set the unanimous verdict of all competent and disinterested persons at defiance, are only confirmed in their blind faith by disproof; the enjoyment of perversity is enhanced by opposition, and the delight in an insensate whim is in exact proportion to the extent and the competency whereby it is condemned.

For this reason medical men seldom say anything against homœopathy; but when the opening of a hot-air bath is turned into an opportunity of making a most unprovoked and mendacious attack—in the interest of homœopathy—on the medical profession, when occult slanders are applied in offensive nicknames, and conversion and fraternization are falsely asserted, it is time to reannounce the adverse verdict of the medical profession: a verdict which is unanimous but for a most exceedingly small number of strongly interested recusants, who after all, we know, are not dissentients. That verdict, the verdict of four or five hundred thousand intelligent and specially competent men, distinctly is, that homœopathy is a mere nonsensical falsehood, believed by nobody, and by none less than by those who practise it. Believed by nobody—because the blind whims of persons utterly incompetent to understand the matter is not belief.

In conclusion I beg to notice that I now, and always, carefully abstain from expressing any opinion as to the honesty or dishonesty of individuals practising homœopathy. I, and medical men generally, hold an opinion on the point for our own guidance; but I have often heard it said that a man may honestly sell whatever another chooses to buy. Raw spirit is injurious, and fortune telling cards are useless and mendacious, but it not considered dishonest to sell either the one or the other to those who choose to buy them.

S. R. PITTARD.

Australian Museum, March 24.

THE NORTHERN PATROL.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—It appears to me the time has come that the public should be made acquainted with a few facts connected with the (mis)-management of the Northern Patrol. According to a paragraph contained in the regulation book, issued for the guidance of the mounted patrol, no member of that force is allowed to contract debts. The pay of the men is barely sufficient to enable a person of steady and abstemious habits to keep himself respectable and independent: to men of family it is almost impossible to do that much. What then are men to do when no pay is issued to them for two or three months? or, as has been the case, for five months? At the present moment the very *liberal* allowance of two shillings per night for being absent on duty is due to some of the men since the 1*st of October*, 1860, *i. e.* nearly six months, while these men were expected to pay their way cash down. For the time from the 1st of January, a. c., to the present date, not a farthing has been received.

To make things worse, there seems to have arisen a want of confidence in the signature of the superintendent of that force. Cheques signed by that gentleman, and cashed by tradesmen, storekeepers, and others, have been returned by the banks, crossed with the ominous initials n. s. f. (not sufficient funds). It is much to be desired that such measures should be taken as would assure Government that their servants, if not liberal, are at any rate regularly paid.

X. Y. Z.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Relative to cotton growing in these colonies, will you allow me to ask, through the medium of your paper,—What weight of cotton can a person pick in a working day? This question, satisfactorily answered, would, I think, at once determine whether cotton growing on a small or medium scale would be sufficiently remunerative to the European labourer.

Parramatta. J. M. C.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday evening an inquest was held before the Coroner, Mr. J. Thomson, at the Denison Hotel, West Maitland, on the body of Archibald Irwin (a son of Mr. William Irwin), who had committed suicide the same afternoon. From the evidence it appeared that the deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and had to some extent indulged in intoxicating liquors. On Sunday he appeared unwell, and on Monday Dr. Liddell was sent for, and prescribed some medicine, which towards evening seemed to relieve him. During the night he got up, called his father, and told him that there were some persons in the yard; he afterwards said that they were in the shop. Mr. Irwin went down, and on his return his son went to bed. On Tuesday morning Mr. Irwin went down the town, and on his return found that his son's mind was wandering; he at once told him to go and bathe his head, which he did. About three o'clock Mr. Irwin went to his son's room, and talked to him for a few minutes, and leaving, had hardly reached the bottom of the stairs, when he heard a slight indescribable noise proceeding from the room he had left; he ran up stairs, and found his son standing facing the looking-glass, and blood gushing from his throat. Dr. Liddell was at once sent for, and was in attendance in a very short time; on entering the room he found the deceased supported by several persons; his face and clothes were covered with blood, which was issuing from an extensive wound in the front of the neck, close under the jaw, and extending from ear to ear; he was quite dead, and the wound was simply plugged. Much blood lay on the floor, and near the table a razor similarly covered with blood was found. He made a *post mortem* examination of the neck, and found three successive cuts; the first, coming on the cartilage of the windpipe, was superficial and abortive; the second and third were higher, and then meeting with less resistance, a fearful gash was effected, four inches in length, cutting through the pharynx and larger blood vessels, and nearly severing the root of the tongue. Death must have been almost instantaneous, and no human intervention could have saved him. The jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.—Maitland Mercury.

GREAT FLOOD AT THE WANGAEHU, NEW ZEALAND.—The flood, which carried away the Wangaehu bridge some days ago, being one of a very unusual kind, demands a further notice in our columns. We may inform our readers that the Wangaehu river takes its rise from the crater of the Ruapehu, the snowy mountain which forms the most conspicuous object of our landscape, being upwards of 10,000 feet high. Rushing from its source along a snowy plain, it falls over a perpendicular precipice into a chasm fully 2000 feet deep. The upper part of this huge wall is a solid mass of ice and snow. The Wangaehu even there is a strong stream, of a milk-white colour, being, in fact, diluted sulphuric acid. It is most probable that the long continuance of hot weather caused a large portion of this cliff to be detached, of sufficient bulk to arrest the course of the river, and form a temporary lake, which gradually rose in height until its barriers, no longer able to resist the pressure, gave way, when the whole volume of water rushed along with immense impetuosity, carrying large blocks of ice and snow with it, and all the timber it met with in its course. The river rose fully twelve feet, overflowed the banks, and deposited large quantities of these debris along its entire course, until it reached the bridge. There the accumulation was so great that it could not withstand the pressure, and with a loud crash it was swept away. A man passed over it just as it was parting asunder; the floor of the bridge appeared gradually to rise, he rushed over it, and the next instant it was gone. The flood came down about six in the morning, and by one o'clock began to subside, leaving large masses of ice, snow, timber, and mud filled with crystals of ice on its banks. The day being intensely hot, these heaps produced a vapour which appeared like smoke. The lumps of ice were remarkably compact and heavy, and in such quantities as not to be entirely melted away four or five days afterwards.—Correspondent of the Wellington Independent.

KILLED BY A LION.—The London papers report that a terrible encounter took place at Astley's Amphitheatre, on January 7th. An under-groom named Smith was literally throttled to death by one of the lions which play so prominent a part in the holiday entertainments at this place of amusement. The lions, three in number, are confined in a cage at the back of the stage. When the night watchman left the theatre in the morning, a few minutes before seven, he reported "all right." Shortly afterwards Smith, the deceased, entered the place and found the lions prowling about. They had torn off a heavy iron bar which crossed the front of their cage, and then burst open the door. Smith was alone, and, not being familiar with the animals, he attempted to escape into an adjoining stable yard. His situation was a frightful one, and most men would have acted precisely as he did under similar circumstances; but the probability is that if he had stood his ground boldly his life would have been saved. Unfortunately one of the lions—that which is known by the name of Havelock—caught sight of his retreating figure and instantly sprang upon him. It seized him by the haunches, pulled him to the ground, and then fixed its teeth in his throat. Death must have been almost instantaneous, but, as Smith was found a good deal cut and bruised at the back of the head, it is supposed that the lion, after burying its fangs in his throat, dragged him about and dashed his head against the ground. It seems to have worried him, though the wounds inflicted by the brute are neither so numerous nor so severe as might have been expected. There were no cries for help, but a sort of shuffling noise was heard by a man in the stable yard. He suspected what had occurred, and did not venture to open the door through which Smith had endeavoured to escape, but he gave the alarm, and in a few minutes was joined by several grooms and others connected with the theatre. They were all, however, too much afraid to enter the place, and nothing was done to ascertain the fate of Smith until the arrival of Crockett, the lion conqueror, to whom the animals belong. As soon as he reached the spot he passed through the door alone, none of the others daring to follow. The body of Smith was lying face upwards, a few feet from the door, and Havelock was crouching over it as a hungry dog hangs over a piece of meat. Crockett immediately threw the animal off and dragged the body into the yard. It was still warm, but life had been extinct for some time. A surgeon was sent for, but of course he could render no assistance. Crockett lost no time in securing the lions. They allowed him to capture them easily enough. Even Havelock did not offer any resistance, and the other two, which had taken no part in the terrible scene with Smith, seemed rather afraid than otherwise. In a few minutes all three were back in their cage again, and at night they went through their usual performances before a crowded audience. Smith was unmarried.

THE FAMINE IN INDIA.—A calamity, in comparison with which all that this unhappy country has endured within the history of our relations with it can hardly be named, is now settling down upon Northern India. The famine of 1838 will no doubt be in the memory of many of our readers, but it is to be feared that the horrors of that famine will be surpassed tenfold in the course of the next few months in the North-West Provinces. From Cawnpore to Saharunpore, and from the Ganges to the plains of Hissar, the country is a desert, except where irrigation has thus far brought the crops forward. To understand the terrible import of the statement, we must refer the reader to the statistics and information he will find further on in our columns. The famine is fast becoming the one subject of conversation in the country, and will throw all other matters into the shade. A failure of the crops to a greater or less extent has taken place almost everywhere. Cutch in the extreme west is starving, Travancore in the extreme south the same, the people suffering unheard miseries while they are dying by tens of thousands monthly in the North West. The famine line seems to be the Ganges, westward of which all is desert.—Bombay Times.

THE PAGAN SAXONS.—After we have made every allowance for the Pagan Saxons, we are obliged to admit that their barbarism was of a savage character, when they appeared first as the allies, and then as the oppressors of the Britons. We may always judge of an idolatrous nation by the character of the religion which their imagination has created, and by which their hopes and fears are excited. Woden, the tutelary deity of the Saxons, was the god of slaughter, and Frigga, his wife, was the goddess of sensuality. They looked, indeed, to a world beyond the grave; but the joys of their Valhalla were to consist of days of bloodshed and nights of debauchery. They imagined that when the struggle of the daily fight was over, their wounds being miraculously healed, they were to intoxicate themselves by draughts of mead quaffed from the skulls of their enemies. We can form no favourable opinion of a people, of whose religion the chief element was carnage, its morality a code of strife, its reward plunder, while its very altars were stained by the blood of human victims. We can hardly feel surprised that the Britons, though admitting the duty of missionary exertion, regarded as hopeless the conversion of their enemies to the faith of Christ.—Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury. By W. Farquhar Hook, D.D.

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THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

[In the Herald of Saturday we published an epitome of a general meeting of spinners and manufacturers, held in Manchester, on the 22nd of January, to take into consideration the probable effects of the American crisis on the future supply of cotton. The great importance of the subject seems to call for a more detailed notice; we therefore quote from the Manchester Guardian of the 23rd January, a full report of the proceedings, as follows]:—

Yesterday a crowded meeting was held in the large room of the Town Hall, for the purpose of ascertaining to what extent spinners and manufacturers were favourable to the Cotton Company (Limited). The Mayor of Manchester, Mr. M. Curtis, presided, and having stated the objects of the meeting, said the supply of cotton was a question of great importance, not only to the cotton trade, but to the country at large. (Applause.) At this period it was not a matter which could be left to chance or mere caprice. Suppose the supply of cotton to be diminished by a third or a half, what results would follow? The manufacturers would have to work only half their machinery, or work the whole on short time. The workpeople would consequently be reduced in numbers, or their hours of labour would be shortened. The wages in the aggregate would be proportionably reduced, and an amount of misery which it would be fearful to contemplate would ensue. If the productions of the manufacturers were diminished, immediately the bleachers and dyers, and others engaged in the finishing of the manufactured products, would be in like manner seriously affected. Our merchants, agents, and shippers would at the same time find their business materially reduced. The ships would not find so much employment, and the railway traffic would be likewise diminished. It was, therefore, not a mere local, but a national question; and it demanded the serious and earnest attention of all classes in this district. It might be asked: "Is there any probability of any such events happening?" Looking at the present state of things in the United States, we could hardly expect but that some falling off in the supply of cotton would be experienced. Even the most sanguine would not deny that, even in consequence of the events which had already occurred in the United States, the crop of cotton during the ensuing year must fall short of the usual quantity. This must happen, supposing that the American question was settled amicably; but, now that the first drop of blood had been shed, the dispute was not likely to be settled till after lengthened suffering by both parties. Where, then, must the country look for cotton supplies for the removal of the evil? Looking at the countries which supplied the raw material, India especially claimed their attention. (Applause.) There were also the West Indies and Australia, to whom a helping hand should be lent; there was Africa, well qualified to furnish a large quantity of cotton; and in proportion as cotton was grown in Africa, so was slavery prevented. (Applause.) This question not only affected Manchester, but it would also affect the trade of the Liverpool shipowners; and this being so, a deputation ought to be sent to Liverpool, soliciting their aid. (Applause.) If the cotton supply was diminished, the ships at Liverpool would not be employed, and the warehouses there would not be filled. It was also a question of very considerable importance to the government of the country, because, if the labouring classes were seriously deprived of labour and wages, their power of consumption of articles paying duties would be lessened, and thus the revenue derived by the government from those duties would be greatly affected. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. John Cheetham moved—"That this meeting deeply regrets the present dependence of the cotton trade upon one chief source of supply for its raw material, the production of which is now alarmingly imperilled by the disturbances in the Southern States of the American Union; and recommends that efforts commensurate with the impending danger should be called forth to prevent the calamities thus threatening capital and labour; as, unless cotton adequate to the existing large consumption be provided, loss and distress will result in fearful consequences." The principle he asked the meeting to adopt was that we should not be dependent mainly upon one source for our supply of cotton. In the struggle for the abolition of the Corn Laws, the same principle was the only one at stake—it was not then a question of price but abundance, an ample supply at any time. The supply of cotton was no less important than the question of the supply of food. The population could not exist without employment any more than without food; but the cotton supply question was surrounded with greater difficulties than the question of food was. There were 50 markets for the supply of food; but for the supply of cotton we were mainly relying on one country. It might be replied that we relied on one country for our tea, but then we always had a stock of from 18 to 24 months' consumption on hand; but of cotton the average stock on hand during the last eight years had never exceeded 15 weeks' supply. During 1860, the world supplied us with 5,524,000 bales, of which America supplied 4,675,000 bales, or equivalent to 84½ per cent of the whole. During the last eight years, too, the stock on hand had been lower than during any eight years previously. The present time justified graver considerations of the wisdom of the principle which had hitherto been relied upon, than had yet been given to it; and they ought not to permit the question to be trifled with any longer. (Applause.) The course to be adopted would be proposed by others. Some would object that the Cotton Company would be departing from the sound and acknowledged principles of free trade, and that the matter should be left to the law of supply and demand; but could the loss of 700,000 bales be replaced by any amount of money which might be offered for it? It was incumbent upon those interested in the trade to do something to prevent the impending disaster; but, if they did not come forward, and choose rather to leave the matter to general public subscriptions, then the promoters of the company would withdraw their scheme, and take their individual chance of passing through the calamity. (Hear, hear).

Mr. John Pender seconded the resolution. He believed that Lancashire was now become aware of the perilous position in which she was placed, and he had great faith in the energy of Lancashire men when that energy was properly aroused. The history of cotton growing in America afforded the greatest possible encouragement to them to go and do likewise in India. (Cheers.) Seventy-five years ago labour was imported into America to grow cotton. That labour was directed by Anglo-Saxon intelligence and energy; and he believed that that energy was not yet exhausted, and that, if proper facilities were afforded, it would produce the same results in a much shorter period of time, for they had in India land that only required to be tilled, and labour that only required encouragement. They wanted a joint-stock company of factors to find money for the cotton planters. India was the best consumer of the industry of this district; and if they could avail themselves of India as a source of supply for cotton they would also largely increase the market for consuming their fabrics. The advantage was, therefore, a mutual one. He called upon them to look at the question as one of *self-preservation*, not only socially, but politically. If the supply of cotton failed, the prestige of the country was gone. It was the wealth which had been created through the industry of the country which had given them in the scale of nations that high position in their diplomatic intercourse with nations, and that moral power which enabled them to look on with calmness while other nations had been convulsed. When the Government was calling their attention to the subject, he was sure that Lancashire men would show themselves alive to their own interests, while they at the same time maintained the glory of their common country. (Cheers).

Mr. Bazley, M.P., in supporting the resolution, said he was impressed with the feeling that the great industry upon which they all subsisted was imperilled. He regretted that the trade had not appreciated the propositions that had been promulgated for obtaining supplies of the raw material, which would make them independent of the United States. For twenty years he had been impressed with the necessity of the trade ministering to its own wants; and in 1851 he had urged this view in a lecture he delivered before the Society of Arts, under the presidency of the Prince Consort. Public opinion had been very much in advance of the trade, and the Times and Daily News urged them to action. With such encouragement the trade ought to rouse itself and vindicate its position, and not be dependent upon the eleemosynary contributions of capital from wealthy sources, independent of their own rich treasures. From the midst of Lancashire and Lanarkshire should arise a firm phalanx of individuals, not only determined to maintain their position, but to vindicate the rights of humanity, and to command for their great industry a supply of cotton, without which they must sink as a commercial nation. Last year the consumption of the raw material was 48,543 bags per week. Of that supply 85 per cent. came from the United States, the consumption of American cotton being 41,195 bags weekly. From Egypt, Brazil, and other independent countries, the consumption was 3968 bags per week, or 8 per cent.; whilst from British East and West Indies the consumption was 3461 bags per week, or 7 per cent. For five out of the six working days they were consuming American cotton, and for the sixth alone they needed all they got from foreign and British sources. This was their dependant position while they had more land capable of growing cotton than any other country on the face of the earth possessed. The capabilities of the East Indies were immense. Some of those present were endeavouring to promote the improvement of the river Godavery, with its 500 miles of adjacent cotton growing country. Upon the banks of that river was a population of twelve millions, all of whom might become customers for the produce of this country. The obstacles in the way of communication must be removed, and an effort made to support those members of the House of Commons who contended for the regeneration of India. (Cheers.) A thousand men, who would advance £1000 each, would give them a capital of a million sterling; and surely they could spare one half per cent. of the £200,000,000 of floating and fixed capital for what would be an insurance for their trade and a protection for their workpeople. (Cheers.) Mr. Bazley concluded by saying he had received a letter from Lieutenant Glover, R.N., and from another gentleman, stating that cotton was ready in Africa and the Gold Coast, and only wanted facilities for its shipment. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Hugh Mason (Ashton-under-Lyne) proposed:—"That, in the opinion of this meeting, the emergency demands that prompt, liberal, and ample support should be afforded for the formation of a powerful joint-stock limited liability company, to promote an increased cultivation of cotton, by offering to purchase it in India, Australia, Africa, or other countries: and that a capital of one million sterling, in shares of £10 each, should be raised for this purpose." It took a great deal to rouse the British lion; but, when he looked around the room, he thought the British lion was aroused to the importance of the cotton question. (Laughter.) The importance of joint-stock companies was so well known to Manchester men, that he need not say much upon that question, except to ask what our railways, waterworks, and banks would be without that principle? He was glad to find that Lord John Russell had written a letter upon the cotton-supply question; but he did not wonder that the Government were alarmed when so much of the revenue of the country depended upon the taxes paid by the cotton trade. (Hear, hear.) He had not much faith in what governments could do, but he had faith in what Lancashire men could do, when roused as they had now been; and he looked upon it as providential that the Cotton Supply Association had existed now for several years, and had thrown open cotton fields on every part of the globe. The spinners and manufacturers must follow up what the Cotton Association had begun. India had 654 million acres of cotton-growing country, whilst the United States had only 600 millions: and it was not a question of labour in India, but a question of a selfish obstructive government. Our own subjects in India might deluge us with cotton, if they were only shown the way.

Mr. T. M. Mackey, shipowner, of Liverpool, seconded the resolution. He had attended the meeting at the instance of a Liverpool cotton broker. (Applause.) Looking at the hand to mouth condition in which they were living, and to affairs in the United States, he thought they were like a person sitting upon a barrel of gunpowder with a match in his hand. (Applause and laughter.) He had paid some attention to the cultivation of cotton in Australia, from which place he returned about eighteen months ago; and he had since received a letter from Sir Charles Nicholson, describing the capabilities of Queensland for growing cotton, the river Fitzroy being the largest navigable stream yet discovered, with several tributaries, and without any bar at its mouth. The only wants were a sufficient supply of Indian or Chinese coolies, and persons to instruct them.

Mr. Dadadhai Naoroji, a Parsee merchant, supported the resolution, in a speech which was frequently applauded. He said that, though a native of India, he was proud of being an English subject. They were taught in their colleges in India that the English were the wealthiest, most enterprising, and most civilised people on the surface of the earth; and they believed it too. As to the wealth and enterprise he had only to look round that room, and to think of the Great Eastern and the Atlantic telegraph. He believed also that England was the most civilised nation of the earth; but when he said that it was not simply because the people were better clothed, better lodged, and better fed. They could defy the world in intellectual exertion as long as they could claim a Newton, a Bacon, and a Watt. (Applause.) But, besides the body to work and the mind to think, there was also a heart to cultivate; and had Englishmen attained the greatest amount of civilisation in that respect? It was a right appreciation of the duties and rights of man, that made man a civilised being; and as long as man did not know his duty towards his neighbour he was no more, or rather he was less, civilised than the savage who traversed the wilds of South America. It was, therefore, often a puzzle to him, when he considered England's civilization, to find out why the children of those men who paid millions of money to emancipate the slave, should now pay ten millions a year in order to make those shackles stronger and more riveting. (Applause.) With the faith he had in Englishmen, he hoped when the time came they would gird up their loins and vanquish the foe altogether. (Renewed applause.) Considering what England had done for the slave, he could only come to the conclusion that the emancipators were the noblest of men, presenting to the world the noblest spectacle of maintaining and defending the rights of humanity, and that their children were degenerate, or that the children were wiser than their fathers, and that their fathers were fools for their pains. (Cheers and laughter.) The *prestige* of the English nation might rest on the one act of emancipation; but now look at the spectacle of men, the emancipators of slaves, becoming slaves to slaves; for what were we but slaves to those very slaves in America, because we depended upon them for our supply of cotton? (Applause.) Whence was the supply to be obtained? India should be the nation to which Englishmen should first turn their attention. At this moment India produced many millions of bales. The question was very often asked why the demand often did not bring forth the supply; but they forgot that other laws besides those of political economy governed the world. There were often obstacles in the way of supply. These obstacles in India, it would be the duty of the Cotton Company to remove; for India only wanted machinery and management for the production of cotton, and means of transit.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Edmund Ashworth moved,—"That this meeting cordially approves the initiatory efforts of the provisional directors of the 'Cotton Company, Limited,' and is of opinion that at the present crisis, the basis of their action should be greatly enlarged, and hereby strongly recommends that the exertions of that body be vigorously renewed, its permanent directors appointed, the company registered, and operations commenced without delay." He held in his hands papers showing what could be done by the company, but at that late hour he would not trouble the meeting with all of them. In 1862 there would be a scarcity of cotton, and the company wanted to show how the difficulty might be met. If Lancashire would entrust a million of money with the company it would raise a large amount of cotton to supply the deficiency. Letters had been received from all parts offering to cultivate cotton if the money for the purpose was supplied. What had the Cotton Supply Association done? The association were forbidden by their rules from becoming traders; they were merely to sow the seed, and supply the implements; and that they had done. From Africa her Majesty's Consul wrote that cotton was waiting there to be shipped away; and the merchants in India said, "Give us orders and we will fetch you cotton." A Princess of one of the independent states of India having heard of the want of cotton and the Cotton Supply Association, had called the British Commissioner and her own Council together, and, after consulting, had sent a letter to the association offering to supply cotton, and improve the growth of it in that district if the Association would send out seed and machines. What he proposed was that a million of money should be raised. Ten per cent. should be paid down this year and ten per cent. next year, making £200,000, with £800,000 to back it with if required. If the supply of cotton was not in some way increased the mills would be losing three months of time in 1862. The loss of a single week was the loss of two millions of money. He therefore wanted every manufacturer and spinner to gauge his loss of money by the loss of time, and then to give the Association the value of two weeks' wages; while the merchant should give a per centage upon his turnover. (Applause.) The company could do what private individuals could not. The company could afford to lose money in sending out agents and teachers, and the shareholders must not expect dividends, but must be content if they got half of their money back again. It would be better for Lancashire to spend a million now, than lose ten millions in 1862. Every man should be honest to himself, and work in the cause; so that cotton might be fetched from all parts of the world. (Applause.)

Mr. John Platt (Oldham) seconded the resolution. He said any disaster which affected the cotton trade of Lancashire also affected other trades, and amongst them the iron trade, with which he was connected. The annual increase of spindles in England and on the continent, and in America, was so large that the statistics would take many by surprise. From calculations he had made, he had no doubt that in this country, for the last two years, the average production of mule and throstle spindles had been at the rate of 3,000,000 per annum. Then he calculated that 1,000,000 were produced annually on the continent, and 2,000,000 in the Northern States of America; which gave a total of 6,000,000 spindles annually produced in the world. To furnish this large growth of manufacturing power with the requisite supply of the raw material would require an annual increase of upwards of 400,000 bales of cotton.

Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., supported the resolution. Referring to the letter of Sir Charles Nicholson, he said that he had also received intelligence from Queensland and the North of Australia, where it was believed that by the employment of Chinese labour the country might be made productive. He hoped they would soon hear of every settler having, in addition to his sheep-runs, a small patch of land devoted to the cultivation of cotton. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was passed unanimously.

Mr. John Cheetham moved, and Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., seconded a vote of thanks to the Mayor, in putting which Mr. T. Clegg, who occupied the chair, said he had expressed his cordial approval of the company, which he thought was absolutely necessary. If gentlemen thought they could do good individually why not try; for there was room enough for everybody. (Applause.) The Mayor having acknowledged the vote, the proceedings (which lasted two and a half hours) terminated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

From the first rude attempts to give expression to thought, by means of written characters, to the latest achievement of science—printing by lightning—the advance has been great indeed; and these extremes might be taken as indicating the progress and extent of civilization. The art of printing was a great step upon the old modes of writing, and it ushered in a great political and religious revolution. Printing by steam has diffused literature far and wide, and brought knowledge home to the doors of the humblest and poorest in the land. The earliest movement of the small hand on the indicator of an electric telegraph, conveying intelligible signals from a distance, was a great achievement of science; but an electric telegraph worked by steam, and sending messages far more rapidly than an expert penman could write them, and promising at no distant day to outstrip in celerity the most practised shorthand writer, might be considered as marking the highest point of perfection in recording expression and ideas. The time is not far distant when by means of the electric telegraph a man in London may talk with another in Edinburgh as rapidly and as distinctly as though he held him by the button-hole in deep and earnest converse. The delicate Ariel that conveys the signals is as quick as lightning, and the most rapid orator cannot speak more than from 120 to 130 words per minute. The speed of electricity is very much greater than that of the tongue, and is only rivalled by the quickness of human thought—perhaps but another development of the same mysterious agency.

Any of our readers who may desire to witness for themselves the latest achievements of the art of telegraphy may do so by visiting the offices of Professor Wheatstone, in Hanover-square. They will see, among other most ingenious inventions, a set of three instruments, forming together what is called "the automatic telegraph." Small and almost toy-like as these instruments are, they have transmitted 500 letters per minute; and as each of these letters requires on average of three signals for their transmission, this would give 1500 distinct currents of electricity which have passed along the wires in one minute. Giving five letters to make up average words, we have a rate of speed of 100 words per minute, approaching very nearly to that of an ordinary public speaker. The late Lord Macaulay, one of the most rapid of modern orators, did not speak more than 130 words; Lord Palmerston and Mr. Disraeli do not speak in the House of Commons so many as 120 words per minute. The instruments required for the automatic telegraph are three in number—one for preparing the message for transmission, a second for sending, and a third for receiving the communication.

The perforating apparatus is the first that is called into requisition. The message, written or verbal, which is required to be forwarded, is, in the first instance, translated or put into characters that are perfectly intelligible to persons accustomed to this automatic alphabet. For years past a system has been in vogue for working the Morse telegraph, by which the characters of the alphabet are represented by dots and lines arranged to produce as many changes of position as there are letters in the alphabet. Lines varying in length according to a previously arranged plan, and in combination with dots, produced by the marking of a telegraphic needle or printer, have also been employed. A system of dots, arranged in two rows, and differing with respect to their relative perpendicular position, as well as in the numbers, was prepared by Stienhill. Three dots placed thus .·. signalled the letter A; four, thus :.., stood for B, and so on. One or more dots alternating with a dash, or short line, formed the basis of other systems. The plan adopted by Professor Wheatstone more closely resembles that of Stienhill's than any other. It is made up entirely of dots; but it differs in this important respect, that no dot is placed exactly under the other—an arrangement rendered absolutely necessary for transmitting the electric current, as will be presently seen. Supposing that the word "Pen" is required to be sent, a narrow strip of paper is placed in what is termed the perforating apparatus. To this small machine there are three small keys which may be depressed by the finger, and upon depressing each of which a small punch is forced up, comes into contact with the thin riband of paper, and cuts out a small circular piece. The left-hand key perforates one edge of the slip, the right-hand key the other, and the third perforates in the centre, and is used simply for spacing or separating the letters. The word "Pen" would be represented in the perforated paper, with the dots in the centre for spacing thus:—

(P) • • • • · · ·
(E) • • · · ·
(N) • · · · ·

These groups of dots are, therefore, perfectly distinct, and may be read with ease after a short amount of practice. The perforations required for the letters are easily made, and by persons accustomed to the work this may be done with great rapidity. This preparation of the paper for the telegraph is precisely analogous to that of setting up a pattern for the Jacquard loom; but, in the one case, the weaver produces figured silk from his loom, and in the other the telegrapher prints words at the end of a thin wire of one or five hundred miles in length. The internal machinery of this perforating apparatus admits, however, of two different movements. Not only is there the movement necessary for punching the holes in the paper, but there is an advancing motion of the frame in which the punches are fixed, and which, each time one of them is raised, carries the slip forward the proper distance to receive the next perforation. During the reaction of the finger-key, consequent on the removal of the pressure, a "clip" fastens the paper, and admits of the frame falling back to its normal position, to be again moved forward to repeat the punching process. There is also an arrangement for raising a small "clip," which holds the paper firmly while it is pierced by the small puncher from below. By a very simple addition to the perforator, a printed message already received may be re-transmitted to a more distant station without any translation or knowledge of the meaning of the message being conveyed on the part of the person transmitting it. For this purpose a printed slip received is made to pass between the roller, moved by a finger screw and the characters or printed dots on the riband o paper pass successively before the eyes of the person engaged in sending forward the communication, the keys of the perforator being pressed down by the fingers as the dots appear, an operation which it is scarcely necessary to say requires but little manipulative skill to perform.

The message, being now ready for being despatched to its destination, is next taken to an apparatus, the use of which is clearly explained by its name, the "transmitter." The object of this is to receive the slips of paper already prepared, and to transmit the currents produced by a voltaic battery, or other rheomotor, in the order and direction corresponding to the holes perforated in the slips. The mechanism required for this is in many respects analogous to that employed in the perforator. An eccentric produces and regulates the occurrence of three distinct movements—1. The to and fro motion of a small frame which contains a groove fitted to receive a slip of paper and to carry it forward by its advancing motion. 2. The elevation and depression of a spring clip, which holds the slip of paper firmly during the receding motion, but allows it to move more freely during the advancing motion. 3. The simultaneous elevation of three wires placed parallel to each other, resting at one of their ends over the axis of the eccentric, and their free end entering corresponding holes in the grooved frame. These three wires are not fixed to the axis of the eccentric, but each of them rests against it by upward pressure of a spring, so that when a light pressure is exerted on the free ends of either of them, it is capable of being separately depressed. When the slip of paper is not inserted, and the eccentric is in action, a pin attached to each of the external wires touches, during the advancing and receding motions of the frame, a different spring, and an arrangement is adopted by means of insulation and contacts properly applied, by which, while one of the wires is elevated and the other remains depressed, the current passes from the voltaic battery to the telegraphic circuit in one direction, and passes in the other direction, when the wire, before elevated, is depressed, and *vice versa*. But while both wires are simultaneously elevated or depressed, the passing of the current is interrupted.

When the prepared slip of paper is inserted in the groove, and moved forward, whenever the end of one of the wires enters an aperture in its corresponding row, the current passes in one direction, and when the end of the other wire enters an aperture of the other row, it passes in the other direction. By this means the currents are made to succeed each other automatically in their proper order and direction, to give the requisite variety of signals. The middle wire acts only as a guide during the operation of the current. The power employed is electro-magnetism, and not the usual galvanic current. This mode of working a telegraph, invented by Professor Wheatstone in 1837, is founded on Oersted's discovery, that an electric current, transmitted through a wire placed parallel to a magnetic needle, either above or below it, causes the needle to deviate either to the right or to the left, according to the direction of the current. A telegraph on this principle was first proposed, as a possibility, by the celebrated Ampère, who, however, merely suggested that as many magnetic needles and as many circuits should be employed as there were characters to be indicated. According to this plan, the wires required would be very numerous. Baron Schelling and Fechner proposed to limit this number by employing fewer needles, and observing their combined motions—a different character according to the number of needles in motion. The electro-magnet itself consists of two small soft iron cylinders, round which is coiled a considerable quantity of fine copper wire covered with silk, the extremities of which wire are connected with the communicating wires which proceed from station to station of the telegraphic line. When an electric current is transmitted through the communicating wires, the soft iron cylinders become magnetic, and attract a small piece of iron; but immediately on the current being discontinued the attraction ceases, and the piece previously attracted recedes, in consequence of the reaction of a spring. By alternately completing and breaking the circuit, therefore, the piece of iron is caused to move backwards and forwards.

The wheel that drives the eccentric may be moved by the hand, by turning a handle outside the case of the transmitter, similar to that of an organ; but they may be so arranged as to be worked by steam, or any other motive power, and they require no attendance or supervision whatever. This apparatus may be regarded in the light of a mill; and so long as it is kept supplied with material in the shape of perforated messages, so long will it continue to grind out the signals. But this is by no means all that may be accomplished by these machines. A dozen or more of them may be placed at short distances from each other; and as the perforated slip of paper passes through one mill it may be led on to another, and so on through any number, each mill or transmitter sending a separate communication on other lines. Thus a Queen's speech, or any other important document, may be passing along a dozen different wires at the same moment; each copy or telegram of the speech preceding the other only by the small interval of time consumed in passing the first portions through the earlier machines.

Having passed through the mill, the message becomes transformed into the telegram, or communication received. And this comes to hand through the recording or printing apparatus. As we have already seen, for each small hole in the perforated paper, a current of electricity was sent along the wires, and these currents arriving at the other end of the line excite the magnets at the other terminus. As these are brought into action, they elevate and depress two small pens or styles, which are used for printing the message on the narrow strips of paper. A reel fixed on an axis at one end of the machine contains a quantity of this paper rolled upon it, and this passes, by appropriate mechanism, through the recording appartus in such a manner as to receive, as it passes, the impressions from the pens. These pens are entirely independent of each other in their action, and are so arranged that when the current passes through the coils of the electro-magnet in one direction, one of the pens is depressed, and when it passes in the contrary direction, the other is depressed; when the currents cease, light springs restore the pens to their elevated point. By this mode of printing there is no occasion for resorting to any chemical ingredients for producing marks upon the paper, as is the case in other printing telegraphs, and there is no liability of the messages being rendered illegible by lines running into one another; dots only, as we have seen, being employed, and these are imprinted on the paper by ordinary Indian ink. A reservoir of about an eighth of an inch deep, an inch in width, and two inches in length, is formed out of a piece of metal, the surface being gilt to prevent the corrosive action of the ink. At the bottom of this reservoir are two small holes—so small as to prevent by capillary attraction the ink flowing through. The ends of the pens, placed on the extremities of bent steel wires, are directly over these small holes, and when the electro-magnets are in action, the magnetism draws one or other of these pens into the holes, carrying, or rather forcing down before it, just a sufficient quantity to make a legible mark upon the riband of paper passing beneath. The motion of the paper riband is produced and regulated by mechanism similar to that which in the other machines regulates the progress of the paper. At the same moment, when a small wire rises in London through one of the holes in the perforated paper, the electro-magnetism will cause a pen to be depressed at Edinburgh, and the telegram received is exactly similar to that perforated paper which has just before left the machine. The narrow riband, however, instead of having holes pierced through it, has dots printed upon it exactly corresponding to the perforations in what may be termed the Jacquard card, first prepared. The illustration given above shows the form in which the telegram will be received, minus the small spacing dots, and if the reader will suppose the stars to be holes he will see the form in which the message was prepared for transmission.

The advantages to be obtained from this system are numerous. Not only is great rapidity secured, but this is not obtained at the expense of accuracy. A message may be sent by this system in any language, whether known to the operator or not, presenting in this respect an advantage not enjoyed by any existing telegraph, as no operator can send a message in a language with which he is not familiar. A system of cypher may be safely used without the clerks or persons in the office having the slightest knowledge of either the cypher or its hidden meaning. A despatch may be taken to the office on paper perforated before it leaves the office of the sender, placed in the "mill," and ground through to its destination, the person for whom it is intended receiving the printed slip, without its passing through the hands of any of the employés. The perforated bands may be prepared at leisure by any person, and forwarded to the telegraph-office for transmission, and thus all risks of error are avoided, and, in case of disputed accuracy, there is the original paper band to refer to. By preparing ordinary messages at the office of the sender, the operations at the telegraph-office would be limited to simply passing the perforated band through the transmitter at one station and receiving the printed message at the other; the translation of the telegram, like the preparation of the message, being undertaken at the office of the correspondent, or, in default of this knowledge of the meaning of the dots, they may be translated easily by the clerks at the office. The great practical and manual dexterity to which many of the telegraph operators have attained, may be dispensed with, and the principal operation by the employment of these machines being entirely automatic, "there is but little to learn, though there may be something to forget."

THE WEALTH OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE AND ITS SOURCES.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger, January 26.)

LECTURE BY SIR LAWRENCE PALK, BART., M.P.

Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart., M.P., last week delivered a lecture on "The Wealth of the British Empire and its Sources," in the Museum, Park-place, Torquay, under the auspices of the Natural History Society; and again at the Mechanics' Institute.

Sir Lawrence Palk, after some introductory remarks, said: Population is an index to the wealth of a nation; and, considered in their true character, population returns, instead of the repulsive dryness which thoughtless custom has ascribed to statistics, ought to have all the attractiveness of pictures of a people's condition. May we not call them—as Hamlet termed the stage—"the abstract and brief chronicles of the time?" And it may be well for those who believe that statistics can prove anything, to remember the concluding sentence, "After your death, you were better have a bad epitaph, than their ill report while you live." Unfortunately for the truthfulness of history, in many important points, especially as regards the social progress of men and nations, statistics are comparatively of modern invention, and a new science. Facts and figures are abundant enough, but comprehensive and systematic returns designed to illustrate social progress by comparison are only the growth of recent years. Until the present century, very much of this knowledge was mere guess work. Amongst these indirect statistical enumerations may be mentioned that of Domesday Book, giving a roughly estimated population to England in the days of the Conqueror of about 2,000,000. The poll-tax census of 1377, showing by conjecture a slight increase; Raleigh's enumeration of the fighting men at 1,172,000, in 1580, yielding (still conjectural) a population of something like 5,600,000. Gregory King's estimate of 1696, from the hearth-tax, showing 1,319,215 houses taxed, giving roughly 5,500,000; and, finally, the estimates of Mr. Finlaison, of the National Debt Office, drawn from various sources in the pre-census period, showing the average estimated population for the years 1700 to 1830. This latter calculation exhibits a decline of population during the first decade of last century, and a slow increase during the forty years ending with 1750. Mr. Finlaison estimates the population of 1700 at 5,134,516; and of 1710, at 5,066,337. It rose in 1720 to 5,345,351; increased in 1750 to 6,039,684. The estimate for 1800 was 9,187,176.

All these conjectures, viewed in connection with the history and development of English commerce, are interesting, as exhibiting the weight of population in the estimate of national wealth. The hon. bart. then enumerated the results of each census from 1801 to 1851, and entered into a minute analysis and well-digested classification of the returns of that year, with the view to show the power of population in creating national wealth; trusting, as he remarked, that he had presented an industrial map of England, sufficiently accurate in its outlines to show how largely the working population must figure in connection with the several returns of the various industries of the country. It would have been noted that the evidence of Doomsday Book, allowing a roughly estimated population for the whole of England of about two millions of souls in the time of William the Conqueror, does not very much exceed the total of mere labourers employed in agriculture, according to the last census return. But it is curious to note with respect to the primary department of a nation's industry, that although population generally has grown so enormously, and with it an accumulation of wealth, the agricultural population has been on the decrease. The production of food in which the labour of seven families was formerly employed, is now produced by the labour of five families—a most interesting fact connected with the question of the capability of the country to continue its productiveness in manufactures, notwithstanding the impossibility of increasing our insular area set apart for the raising of food.

After some examination of the statistics bearing on the point, he observed that these results testify to the value of the labours of Davy, Liebig, and their followers, who have brought science to the improvement of the soil. In order to show some of the results obtained by labour in heaping together our enormous wealth, Sir Lawrence took a survey of the state of landed property, showing an estimated agricultural produce of the United Kingdom of nearly 211 millions sterling. In the face of such figures, who would be so rash as to place the husbandman in a second rank amongst the wealth makers? He then reviewed in turn the statistics of our mineral wealth, the various returns illustrative of the productiveness of our trades and skilled employments of our railways, &c., and continued—

It seemed to me so self-evident that labour ought to be considered as the first element in the production of national wealth, that in the outset of these remarks I was content to start with it as a question apt for illustration, but where formal proof would have been as superfluous as the demonstration of a truism. But a curious argument is recalled to mind which may serve for a further illustration of this economic creed. It is a grave argument by a Transatlantic economist written directly to prove the value of labour as the chief element of national production where the labourer is only a human chattel. A writer in the United States Economist is very anxious to relieve the anxiety excited among the cotton manufacturers of England that the demand for cotton may increase more rapidly than the slave population of the cotton growing States. It is supposed, he says, that each slave can produce a fixed quantity and no more, and that as the increase of the number of slaves is limited by certain fixed natural laws, the limit of the production of cotton is defined by the ratio in which that part of the population is augmented. This is pronounced to be entirely fallacious. There is no necessity for going into all the argument. With something by way of allowance for increase of produce through more scientific cultivation of the soil, it mainly hinges on this, that in "proportion as the value of cotton has advanced, the slave population has been drafted from other pursuits to the cotton plantations, and hence it will be found that the production of other staples in the south has progressed much less rapidly than has the growth of cotton." If labour works in real chains in the cotton swamps across the sea, it has at least a reward in the recognition of its primary place as producing power, to a place even before the almighty dollar, the Transatlantic cousin to our own adored and omnipotent capital.

The history—the slow and weary history—of labour may yet be written, now that the historian has deigned to think that the social condition of the labouring people may not be unseemly to his muse. The history of the English labourer is a scanty and dreary one through the long ages in which he painfully emancipated himself from the bonds of serfdom to the freedom of the common birthright of toil.

Eight centuries have rolled on, and have the great toilers and producers of the enormous wealth of this advanced and mighty England won much more in the scale of social progress than their personal freedom? Social history, when well written, will show some curious comic lights in relief to its darker shadows. The self-advancement of labour had other fetters to contend with than those which kept the Gurths and Wambas faithful to their liege lords. Glancing at some of the legislative follies committed, as when legislative wisdom took on itself in olden times the tailor's office, and mankind were dressed, as a late wit declared that babies should be nourished, by Act of Parliament, the hon. baronet proceeded:—

With such as the lighter manifestations of the spirit of Legislation for the interests of the working classes, it is not very much to be wondered at that the social progress of tens of thousands of the wealth producers of England's greatness, until within a comparatively recent time have not far progressed in intellectual and moral growth beyond Gurth, the collar around whose neck betokened that he was bondsman to Cedric the Saxon. Nay, rather, does it not speak something for the inherent worth of the man, that in the very recent period since kindly and systematic efforts were made for his moral and social advancement his advance has been so considerable? (Applause.) Agriculture, in common with all sorts of industrious pursuits, was kept in a very backward state till after the accession of the Tudor family. The contests of our Norman Kings with France, and the fierce civil wars that succeeded, were terribly destructive to industrial and social progress. But the accession of Henry VII. laid the foundation of better things for the superior ranks of the industrious classes at least. Prior to that time, it had been the practice to let lands to occupiers who paid a portion of their rents in kind and a portion in services. But Henry having succeeded in making the great lords dismiss their large bands of retainers, it became their interest to convert the service into money rents, a change that operated even more beneficially to the occupiers than to the landlords. The smaller occupiers, however, suffered by the change; being ejected from the estates of the great lords without any settled habits of industry, they were deprived of the means of subsistence, and hence arose that swarm of vagrant poor which forms so marked a feature in the social characteristics of this and the two succeeding reigns. Hence, and especially after the suppression of the religious houses, the origin of modern English pauperism, and hence the long-continued abasement of that large portion of the industrious population described as unskilled labourers.

It should be, I think, the pride—I mean that honest pride arising from the fulfilment of duty—of our active and progressing times that it belongs to our century, and in many important things to our own generation, the credit of having taken measures for the systematic improvement of this interesting class of our fellow-countrymen. I pass by the operations of charity, for the open liberal hand has ever been the generous characteristic of the English gentleman; but charity was not the power that was to raise an English class so long abased to that only true position of independence which results from self-dependence. The awaking of the clergy from the slothful indifference which characterised a century and a-half of the Church's history in this country, to an active interest in the spiritual welfare of their lowly flocks, was an important step gained towards a systematic improvement of their more material condition.

Savings' banks and provident associations, building societies and freehold land societies, agricultural societies that recognised the existence of the labourer, mechanics' institutes, mutual improvement and temperance societies had their origin and their astonishing success. If I have said that the poor field labourer who still wears the white garb of his far-off Saxon forefathers, has, within our memory, and it may be still has, in the more remote districts, hardly risen above the mental condition of the old Saxon bondage, it would be unjust to affirm that all these efforts have been without marked good results; what I venture to affirm is, that they have failed hitherto to reach to any very considerable extent the class that most stood in need of encouragement to self-help—the large class of our commercial no less than our agricultural population who depend on the many, and too often hard, contingencies of day to day labour for a little bread. The rapid and large success of these beneficent institutions is a cheering and encouraging fact to continued exertion.

Did time permit an analysis or history of the provident or friendly societies, I could exhibit an array of facts and figures significant of a great progress made by certain sections of our classes of the working population in habits of independence and self-dependence. But there is too much room for doubt that the influence of these institutions has extended much beyond the circle of the smaller traders and the skilled artizan. Here and there under the genial influence of a wisely generous landlord or a practically Christian parish clergyman, institutions founded on the happy union of the principles of co-operation with self-dependence, may have taken root in the soil. But it cannot truthfully be affirmed that these are more than exceptional.

Against these cheering facts of progress, moral and social, as we descend in the industrial scale, the sad statistics of the liquor traffic stare us broadly in the face. Analysing a recent parliamentary return showing the actual or estimated consumption of spirits in the United Kingdom for a series of years, Sir Lawrence observed, that with these as some of the results of the ingenuity and industry of man in converting the precious fruits of the earth into liquid poisons, the great efforts of the Temperance Societies and the success which has attended them are to be taken as symptoms of progress and still more of hope for the future. (Applause.) He next adverted to the important question of the condition of the dwellings of the poor. This is the age of progress, and the giant strides which have been made in the development of philanthropic efforts to raise, enlighten, and Christianise the ignorant and uneducated, are about, if I mistake not the signs of the day, to take a practical turn for the benefit of the wealth-producing community, and, I think, a few visits to the miserable lodging of the mechanic, to the cold and ruinous dwelling of the agricultural labourer, will induce the great intellect of our land to follow the glorious example of a noble lord now dwelling amongst us, and raise, regenerate, and reform the social and moral condition of that class to whom we owe so much. I think I have shown to you how the combination of labour has magnified and increased wealth; I have endeavoured to prove to you how valuable and indispensable the labourer is; I should like, would time allow, to tell you how, in plain English, you treat the source of England's wealth; I should like to show you the loathsome alley, the ill-drained court, the fever-stricken street, the pestilent refuse amongst which he who toils for your ease and wealth lives and dies; I should like one and all to hear the drunken oaths, the profane discourse, that awaits the child your philanthropy has been educating in the truths of Christian love and peace. Don't quote to me the balderdash of election speeches, or profess your love for the working man; the condition of the working man is a disgrace, and a heavy crime on all who, knowing how great this evil is, fold their arms and calm their minds by saying, "He is no worse off than he was, and if he is the evil is greater than I can remedy."

After citing some illustrations he went on—

This is a true statement, the least revolting of many. Do you wonder that the gin-palaces thrive, and your gaols are full? Think you this is creditable to your vaunted enlightenment? Think you your reformatories will stem the stream of vice from such a source, or cleanse the river fed from such a reservoir? How large then and important are the considerations bearing on man's temporal and eternal welfare, involved in this question—this humble question of cottage improvement. Impressed with the great truth as to the foundation of a nation's wealth and happiness, I am gratified to be able to advert, in illustration of the improvement pervading all circles of our English society (and it is an important consideration bearing on this very point), the altered sentiments of the people, even the most ignorant and neglected of them, in relation to those inventions and scientific appliances, which tend to diminish the employment of manual labour in particular departments of industry. It is certainly a gratifying proof of intellectual progress that the destruction of machinery is a thing of the past, and that the truth gains daily a wider acceptation that there is no antagonism between the steam engine and manual labour. As knowledge spreads and gives the power to reflect, it will be seen in still clearer light that the mighty iron worker that abridges so vastly the harder portions of human toil, is the true friend of humanity. Real social progress begins when man finds out that he may choose between the rudest toil demanding only physical strength and power of endurance, and that which evokes the higher faculties with which his Maker has endowed him. Science and mechanical ingenuity are yearly breaking down the barriers that hinder his choice; thus, for example, while chemistry enables us to make two ears of corn grow where only one grew before, one man out of every five of the labourers on the soil is free to seek a more elevated employment. Many very interesting facts might be cited in illustration of this position; but I do not know that I can refer to a better one than to the result I have already stated, that the improved state of husbandry is gradually decreasing the necessity for rude labour, and setting it free to find a more skilled or remunerative employment. (Hear, hear.) The improving and emancipating influences of machinery run through the whole circle of our industries. If it sometimes causes temporary hardships from the want of employment in particular crafts newly revolutionised by this mighty power, it much oftener enlarges the area for industry and of employment. (Applause.)

In conclusion, let me entreat you to study and reflect on the truth that population is the basis of wealth. There is a prophecy, that for 10,000 years the devil shall be bound in chains, and sin and misery shall not be known on earth. How those chains are to be forged or rivetted, and how affixed I know not; but this I know, if you would attack sin and alleviate misery, add to your country's wealth, and fortify her freedom. In the dens such as I have described, a nation's wealth is wasted; there, scattered unheeded and squandered with such carelessness, is a mine of wealth, richer than the minerals of Peru, or Australian gold-fields—man, born in the form and image of God, possessed of faculties that make merchant princes, senators, lawgivers, and generals. He concluded by saying—Seek out this hidden treasure, elevate, and refine it, and whatever change or dangers may be the future of other states or dynasties, you will have reared a bulwark of colossal power, a defence for the throne and altar, that will affix bonds to sin, and soften destitution—a breakwater which will dash back the tempest of revolution or invasion—a rampart of enlightened men, knit together by love and affection for those laws and that constitution that has made the happiness of the working men of England the source of England's wealth, and England's safety.

The hon. baronet was applauded throughout, and resumed his seat amidst loud cheers.

Cordial votes of thanks were passed to Sir Lawrence Pulk for his able and interesting lecture.

The kingdom of Prussia, according to the last statistical tables, contained 4178 physicians and 1526 chemists' shops.

The Bishop of Calcutta is about to bring before the Legislature the marriage laws of India as affecting converts to Christianity.

All the cannoneers on furlough who belong to the artillery regiments in Venetia have been called in.

Istria is in future to enjoy the same privileges as Trieste, which city is a free port.

Her Majesty, in grateful remembrance of the escape of the Prince Consort from the dangerous accident which befel his Royal Highness during the recent visit of the Queen to Coburg, has forwarded a sum of money which is to be devoted towards the foundation of a charitable institution in that place.

Lord Raglan, in walking up a hill, leading his horse, on Thursday week, fell and broke his arm. The limb was set, and is going on favourably.

Excavations are being made at the Mount Wise redoubts, Devonport, for constructing the foundations for platforms for heavy pivot-guns, three of which are to be mounted, one at each angle.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.—March 25.

Wanderer, brig, 140 tons, Captain Smith, from Wellington 15th instant. Passengers—2 in the steerage. Merriman and Co., agents.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—March 25.

Alcyone, for Petropaulovski; Calabar, for London; Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.

CLEARANCE.—March 25.

Calabar, ship, 672 tons, Captain Bartlett, for London. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Bunbury, family (4) and servant, Mr. and Miss Darby, Mr. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and 3 children, Mr. Wedderburn.

COASTERS INWARDS.—March 25.

Collins, Nightingale, and Sacramento, from Wollombi, with 166 tons coal; Unity, from Morpeth, with 45 tons coal, 54 bags maize, 70 bags bran; Star of the North, Martha, Esther, Lightning, Mary, and Gleaner, from Manning River, with 963 bags wheat, 1425 bags maize, 21 bags onions, 63 hides, 11 cases eggs, 7 bags barley, 6 coops fowls, 11 tins honey, 12 bags potatoes, 25 bags bran; Orion, and Numba, from Brouiee, with 57 tons potatoes, 87 bags wheat, 18 hides; Alice, Perseverance, Gazelle, and Monarch from Newcastle, with 710 tons coal, 20 tons coke; Unknown, from Wollongong, with 63 tons coal; Catherine Lord, from Botany, with 600 baskets shells; Williams (s.), from Morpeth, with 121 bales wool, 58 bales hay, 20 bags flour, 40 hides, 26 bags potatoes, 3 bales skins, 49 bags maize, 5 horses, 9 coops poultry, 2 cases eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—March 25.

Nowra, for Wollongong; H. M. Warfield, Iona, Nancy, Atlantic, Ann Saunderson, and Alexander and John, for Newcastle; Industry for the Hawkesbury.

IMPORTS.—March 25.

Wanderer, from Wellington: 6 bales wool, 77 hides, 21 bundles skins, 9 casks tallow, Order.

EXPORTS.—March 25.

Rangatira (s.), for Melbourne: 28 cases tobacco, A. S. Weynton; 13 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 4 packages, W. G. Sprigg and Co.; 2 hogsheads eggs, C. B. Bond; 10 horses, Robinson; 1 case, Hirst; 3 packages, A. S. N. Company; 26 trunks boots, E. Vickery; 30 bottles quicksilver, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 30 bottles quicksilver, Iredale and Co.; 47 packages fruit, W. Cowell; 1 package, P. and O. S. N. Company; 2 packages, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 10 bags oysters, Kimber; 9 cases butter, Speer and Melkiejohn; 3 packages fruit, J. Fogarty; 1 package, C. Moore and Co.; 12 casks butter, T. Walsh; 2 hogsheads eggs, J. Head; 1 cask eggs, Coleman; 6 bags oysters, T. Lowe; 3 cases, Fess, Son, and Co.; 1 package tweed, M. M. Campbell; 19 packages fruit, Hardy and Co.; 5 packages fruit, H. Woodward; 2 casks fruit, Newcombe; 11 packages luggage, Place; 130 casks butter, Whittingham; 95 casks butter, M'Kanney; 2 boxes £11,461, Oriental Bank.

Calabar, for London: 149 bales wool, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 115 bales wool, E. Flood; 28 bales wool, Willis, Merry, and Co.; 279 bales wool, 2020 hides, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 316 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 122 bales wool, G. S. Leathes and Co.; 267 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 77 bales wool, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 9 bales wool, G. Wyndham; 34 bales wool, G. Stabler; 34 bales wool, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 20 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 151 bales wool, S. D. Gordon; 35 bales wool, Brierley, Dean, and Co.; 17 bales wool, M. Bunnie; 87 bales wool; C. Newton, Brother, and Co.; 363 hides, 16 bales wool, 23 bales leather, T. B. Hall; 92 bales wool, 18 packages, Hall and Alderson; 19 bales wool, Graham, Birney, and Co.; 62 bales wool, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co., 20 bales wool, Marshall and Dennhar; 2 bales skins, Graham, Binney, and Co.; 948 hides, E. Vickery; 4 packages, W. W. Buckland; 18 casks metal, J. and A. Brown; 31 ingots, 112 bags copper, J. B. Rundle; 2 cases, P. N. Russell and Co.; 29 packages arsenic, Beilby and Scott; 6250 horns, 16,986 shanks, 10 casks zinc, 13 casks glass, 3 packages lead, 2 packages metal, 4790 cwt. shanks, 4 packages whalebone, 53 bales wool, L. and S. Spyer; 3 packages, T. Hobbs; 1 case, E. and W. Paul. Recapitulation—1915 bales wool, 29 packages arsenic, 6250 horns, 4780 cwt. shanks, 10 casks zinc, 13 casks glass, 3 casks lead, 26 packages metal, 7 packages whalebone, 2 bales skins, 5131 hides, 31 ingots, 112 bags copper, 41 bales leather, and 6 packages sundries.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Nelson.—By the Gazelle, this day, at noon, if not under-way.

For Taranaki.—By the Corio (s.), this day, at 5 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this day, at 5·30 p.m.

For London.—By the Calabar, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Taranaki.—By the Kate Kearney, on Wednesday, at noon.

For Eden and Melbourne.—By the Wonga Wonga (s.), on Wednesday, at 2·30 p.m.

For Grafton.—By the Grafton (s.), Wednesday, at 5 30 p.m.

For San Francisco.—By the Summer Cloud, on Thursday, at 6 p.m.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards, March 25: Asa Packer, barque, 221 tons, Captain Miles, for Petropaulovski; Corio (s.), 94 tons, Captain Turner, for Taranaki.

The Wanderer experienced strong easterly weather after clearing Cook's Straits, which lasted for two days. The latter part of the passage has been attended with very variable winds. The Wild Duck, for London, was loaded and to sail on the 16th instant, and the John Bunyan had commenced to take in her homeward cargo. Captain Smith has favoured us with files to the 13th instant.

The William, from Port Macquarie, crossed the bar on the 23rd, at 9 a.m., and arrived here 1 p.m. on the 24th. She experienced fresh northerly winds during the run up. Her cargo consists of 30 bales wool, 6 casks tallow, 5 casks tongues, 90 hides, 15 calfskins, 1 bundle kangaroo skins, 1 bundle sheepskins, 70 bags wheat, 130 bags maize, 8 bundles cabbagetree, 19,000 shingles.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

March 24.—Ascendant, from Southampton; Willing Lass, Kadia, from Adelaide; Margaret Smith, from Willunga; Lorenna Sabine, from Java; Grecian Queen, Amelia, from Mauritius.

March 25.—Jeddo, P. and O. S., from Sydney; F. W. Bailey, from New York.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.—Drover, Jem, Ellen Lewis, Eliza Goddard, for Newcastle: Mount Alexander, for Corner Inlet, Urania Cecilia, for Hobart Town; Achilles, for Guam; Margaret Russel, for River Mersey.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

March 25.—9 a.m.—Queenscliff, S. by W., fresh, cloudy.
Albury, N., very cloudy.
Goulburn, E.N.E., heavy rain all night.
Gundagai, N.E., very cloudy.
Yass, S., moderate; raining.
Newcastle, S.E., light, cloudy.

STATE OF THE LINES.

Intercolonial, communication perfect.

Northern	"	"
Kiandra	"	"
Western	"	"
Railway	"	"
South Head	"	"
Adelaide	"	"

NEWCASTLE.

ARRIVAL.

March 24.—New Moon (s.), from the Macleay.

DEPARTURES.

March 24.—Express, schooner, Robertson, for Adelaide, with 235 tons coal.

March 24.—Adeona, schooner, Walsh, for Adelaide, with 170 tons coal.

March 24.—Tyra, brig, M'Lelland, for Melbourne, with 380 tons coal.

March 24.—Gazelle, brig, Wheeler, for Sydney, with 260 tons coal.

March 24.—Martha, schooner, Mennie, for Geelong, with 160 tons coal.

March 24.—Dragon, barque, Booth, for Valparaiso, with 252 tons coal, 53 bales hay.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 23.—Gold Digger, from Port Stephens, with 9000 feet hardwood, 1200 spokes, 3 barrels honey, 6 casks wax.

March 25.—Petrel, Little Pet.

The Diamantina.—Advices by the Northam have been received respecting the A. S. N. Company's new paddle steamer Diamantina, which, shortly before the January mail left, had made an official trial trip, with very satisfactory results. The Diamantina has been built at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by Messrs. R. Stephenson and Co., and is fitted with Rowan's patent engines, the chief peculiarity of which is the superheating of the boilers, effecting a great saving in the fuel required. According to the builders' measurement, the steamer has a capacity of four hundred tons; her nominal power is eighty horse, but from the diagram taken during the trial trip, an average power of 178½ horse was indicated. It will be regarded as proving the success of Rowan's invention, that during the trial trip the consumption of fuel was less than 1½ lbs. per indicated horse-power. The consumption of coal per hour would thus be only 267 lbs., which multiplied by 24, would give 2 cwt. 17 lbs. as the day's consumption of coal for a steamer of four hundred tons measurement. The rate of speed maintained by the Diamantina during her trial trip was from ten and a half to eleven miles an hour; her draught of water is only five feet. The steamer is fitted with a condensing apparatus for the purpose of supplying the boilers with fresh water. The severe frost in England had operated to delay the departure of the Diamantina, but she was to leave Newcastle under canvas a few days after the mail, under the command of Captain Milham. The Diamantina is intended to run between Brisbane and the northern ports of Queensland. Letters are also to hand mentioning that rapid progress was being made with a new paddle steamer intended either for the Hunter River or the Moreton Bay trade. She is to be a very fast boat, larger than the Collaroy, but with no greater draught of water. The new steamer is being built on the Thames, by Messrs. Lumley and Co.

Loss of the Golden Star.—We have already given some particulars of the loss of the ship Golden Star, 1196 tons, and the melancholy fate of the captain, his wife, and most of the crew, near Bannow Bay. The following statement of one of the survivors, the chief officer, made to the receiver of wrecks for the district, and which has been forwarded to the Board of Trade, furnishes the full details of the catastrophe:—"The Golden Star, under the command of Captain Stapleton, with a cargo of 3,750 bales of cotton (which is insured in London) left Mobile on the 17th of last November, and proceeded satisfactorily until the 5th of last month, when she encountered very heavy gales, and these prevailed until the 26th and 27th, when calm weather succeeded. On the 28th, at six o'clock at night, the brig was bearing up St. George's Channel, and at midnight lost sight of the light of the Old Head of Kinsale. The wind increasing, all the light sails were taken in, and at eight o'clock the next morning the weather became more boisterous, with very heavy sea. At noon made the Conybeg light-ship, and found they could not weather the shore. Orders were given to lower the upper topsails, fore and main, but before they could be carried out, the lower fore and mizen topsails were blown into shreds. The men were called down, and attempts were made to make Waterford. Heavy squalls with rain and fog set in, which shut out all view of the land and lights. They then hauled up courses, and let go both anchors, eighty fathoms of chain being paid out to each anchor. Finding the anchors would not hold, cut away the three masts, when she held on till about about seven o'clock, and then parted. The ship headed off to the northward and westward, when a strong current setting in carried her in towards Carnivan Head, where she struck on the rocks. This took place about 10 o'clock; the ship struck on the rocks stem foremost. They then tried to send a line ashore to the people collected there, but failed, as the current carried it along the beach. A line was then thrown from the shore by a rocket, which failed in reaching the ship, but they seemed to believe it had, as they did not make any further attempts to send a second. In about half an hour afterwards the ship went to pieces. The captain, his wife, stewardess, and eleven of the crew perished, and the remainder of the crew, seven men, were saved. Their escape was truly marvellous. When the forward part of the ship broke away from the stern portion it swung round and broke all to pieces. The next two seas burst the starboard side of the stern part of the ship open, which was hanging on the rocks, and swept out about 300 bales of cotton, which for about five seconds formed a sort of bridge between the wreck and the shore, and by running and jumping from one to another, the survivors succeeded in getting ashore."—The Times.

PORT OF SYDNEY.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, MARCH 25.

IMPORTS.

	£		£
Absyntha, 109 cases	100	Ironwork, 15 packages	129
Apparel, 3 packages	56	Instruments, 7 cases	200
Ale, 130 packages	786	Ink, 6 casks	20
Blue, 12 cases	122	Ironmongery, 16 packages	250
Bottling machines, 3 cases	25	Jewellery, 2 cases	1080
Books, 8 cases	150	Machinery, 181 packages	1018
Boots, 38 trunks	1060	Oysters, 173 boxes	230
Beer, 100 cases	200	Oil, 202 packages	134
Brandy, 55 hogsheads 1100 cases 10 quarter-casks	1900	Oil stores, 67 packages	100
Bacon, 10 cases	150	Opium, 2 cases	330
Brushware, 20 cases	450	Provisions, 60 packages	194
Cordials, 5 cases	20	Pictures, 7 cases	100
Claret, 24 hogsheads	150	Perfumed spirits, 4 cases	80
Corks, 6 cases	20	Painters' materials, 44 packages	230
Cigars, 1 case	60	Raisins, 800 boxes	156
Candles, 217 cases	279	Rock salt, 30 tons	300
Chicory, 19 cases	80	Shot, 9 kegs	50
Currants, 50 barrels	140	Skins, 16 bales	231
Drill, 10 bales	200	Sugar, 5 tons	220
Drapery, 35 packages	703	Salt, 69 tons	300
Earthenware, 14 crates	120	Soda, 49 barrels	140
Effects, 2 cases	15	Soap, 400 boxes	400
Fancy goods, 13 packages	852	Sperm oil, 7½ tuns	605
Fruit, 175 packages	75	Tallow, 12 casks	110
Galvanised iron, 6 cases	30	Tin plates, 100 boxes	80
Groceries, 80 packages	160	Tobacco, 48 packages	1100
Glassware, 127 packages	830	Tea, 32 packages	250
Hams, 10 cases	145	Vinegar, 147 packages	70
Hats, 6 cases	400	Whalebone, 20 bundles	40
Hardware, 158 packages	1468	Wine, 460 packages	695
Hides, 350	160	Wool, 44 bales	1330

EXPORTS.

	£		£
Ale, 9 packages	22	Iron pipes, 34	342
Apparel, 3 packages	32	Ironmongery, 43 packages	228
Arsenic, 28 packages	46	Iron, 17 tons	141
Apothecaries' ware, 10 packages	88	Jewellery, 1 case	30
Axes, 6 cases	50	Luggage, 15 packages	100
Brass, 2 casks	28	Leather, 2 bales	40
Bags, 1 bale	15	Leather goods, 3 packages	80
Books, 8 cases	79	Matches, 15 cases	150
Boots, 66 trunks	1472	Matting, 20 rolls	50
Brandy, 66 packages	92	Maize, 46 bushels	8
Beer, 25 hogsheads 14 casks	327	Machinery, 26 packages	165
Barley, 10 kegs	12	Nails, 35 kegs	50
Bone dust, 7 tons	35	Old metal 2½ tons	90
Bran, 1180 bushels	85	Oats, 110 bushels	33
Biscuits, 74 barrels	250	Onions, 14 bags	8
Beans, 90 barrels	400	Oil, 93 packages	117
Butter, 204 packages	770	Oil stores, 201 packages	584
Beef, 72 casks	216	Opium, 3 cases	150
Cordials, 9 casks	20	Oysters, 29 packages	40
Confectionery, 2 cases	20	Pickles, 50 cases	150
Carriages, 1 case	30	Paper, 3 bales	40
Cows, 2	98	Pork, 80 barrels	100
Coal, 160 tons	160	Paint, 3 packages	6
Coffee, 2 packages	41	Potatoes, 13½ tons	94
Candles, 126 cases	200	Rope, 47 packages	90
Cigars, 6 cases	120	Rum, 90 hogshead 2 casks	1213
Corks, 2 cases	10	Rice, 23 tons	406
Claret, 3 cases	3	Shank bones, 79760	170
Cement, 49 barrels	55	Skins, 2 bales	13
Calico, 1 bale	50	Saddlery, 5 packages	155
Copper, 4 tons	700	Stationery, 4 cases	30
Cabbage tree, 500 hands	3	Sugar, 7 tons	283
Cheeses, 80	60	Salt, 1½ ton	20
Drapery, 158 packages	5817	Sovereigns, 12 boxes	58,463
Drays, 8	14	Soap, 300 boxes	488
Drugs, 19 packages	202	Slops, 7 cases	80
Earthenware, 5 crates	52	Soda, 10 casks	20
Furniture, 10 packages	91	Sheep, 49	300
Flour, 123 tons	2876	Stretchers, 2 cases	20
Fruit, 225 packages	288	Silks, 3 cases	300
Fancy goods, 4 packages	85	Sardines, 5 cases	20
Groceries, 35 packages	79	Spirits, 5 hogsheads	50
Glass, 23 casks	52	Treacle, 20 cans	13
Gold, 2563 ounces	10,532	Tallow, 40 casks	395
Geneva, 391 cases	394	Tobacco, 38 packages	596
Hay, 18 tons	70	Tea, 93 packages	502
Herrings, 3 cases	20	Vestas, 17 cases	260
Horses, 75	1556	Whalebone, 4 bundles	50
Hides, 3331	1984	Waggon, 1	27
Hardware, 493 packages	963	Wine, 48 packages	106
Haberdashery, 2 cases	45	Whisky, 2 packages	2
Instruments, 2 cases	50	Wool, 2084 bales	81,032
		Zinc, 10 casks	55

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
March 25.	9·30 a.m.	S.S.W.	Fresh, and rain.
	Noon.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.
	3 p.m.	S.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1861. March.		Sun. Rises	Sun. Sets	High Water. Morn.	High Water. After.
26	Tuesday	6 6	5 54	7 20	7 38

TO COUNTRY AGENTS.—The Agents for the Sydney Morning Herald are requested to furnish their quarterly statements of accounts. March, 1861.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1861.

We hail the first part of a collection of Statutes affecting New South Wales, edited by Henry Carey, District Court Judge. The work pretends to no other merit than its utility. It is a reprint of the laws, which are collected in alphabetical order, and which will therefore be of great value both to the profession and to the administrators of justice. The enumeration of some will show the importance of this collection:—Absent Defendants—Apprentices—Auctioneers—Banks—Church Act—Church of England—Church of Scotland—Common Law Procedure—Constitution—Criminal Law—and so forth.

It is a legal presumption that every one is acquainted with the laws of his country, yet so voluminous are they that the study of a life would be necessary to carry a man through one department so as to be considered a safe authority in giving an opinion or "guiding the perplexed." Numerous efforts have been made to consolidate and codify, and otherwise bring within the compass of the human understanding the legal lore of antiquity. We do not know what would be the condition of the world were not the term "obsolete" an escapement, by which we are enabled to avoid the pressure of numerous laws which the wisdom of our ancestors left upon the statute book. Unfortunately, however, the term "obsolete" requires interpretation, and it does not do for a man to calculate that the law which slumbers has lost its sting, or that some astute lawyer or judge, full of veneration for hoary antiquity, will not draw from the rusty records of the past the "letter which killeth." So long do laws survive after their practice has ceased, that it is only some forty years ago that a murderer named Thornton—for such he doubtless was—escaped by wager of battle.

We do not quarrel with the maxim that ignorance of law is no excuse because it is impossible for the proof of ignorance to be established except to the satisfaction of the man who professes it. Indeed, where the offence against law or the liability it imposes cannot be suggested by moral obligation this maxim is extremely hard. Men have found themselves on the high road to ruin when they fancied they were trudging in the path of safety; and that they are placing themselves under penal censure when they really fancied they were laying a claim to public gratitude. We are not sure that in these cases legislation or philosophy will point to us any way of relief. In a barbarous condition of society laws may be few, and the rights of possession easily defined and distinguished. The "ten tables" may be a sufficient guide for all matters of government, but the moment society enters into complicated relations, and property assumes a thousand collateral obligations, when it submits to innumerable contingencies, and becomes involved in all the multifarious forms of civilisation, it is impossible to look for simplicity, or to take from the administration of the law the character of abstruseness and uncertainty. Thus the most active, penetrating, and learned men have spent their lives in settling out the equities by which property should be governed and inherited, and in drawing from a few great principles a thousand fine delineations which should cut the centre of those innumerable points which rise up in the course of ages, and in the social relations of mankind.

The impatience of the reformers in the time of Cromwell—in which it has been falsely represented that Cromwell himself partook—induced them to propose the total abolition of all the laws of England. They were determined to go to the Pentateuch, as the fountain of Divine wisdom, for the regulation of human life. A few obscure fanatics doubtless adopted this opinion, but there never was any reason for ascribing it to a considerable party, although no doubt when tormented by the sinister ingenuity of lawyers and the obscurity of laws men have been sometimes driven to desperate remedies. So popular is this feeling of hostility that in some states a fundamental principle has been laid down that no lawyer should be permitted to cross the threshhold of the Legislature. This blind revenge no doubt detracted something from the honour of the profession, but we rather suspect that the absence of that acuteness by which law is sometimes perverted and drawn from the true intent, must have left the laws of those wiseacres much like the sieve of the fisherman, and enabled the repudiated profession to obtain a plentiful draught.

There is, perhaps, less commiseration for the ignorance of those who plead that they are unconscious of what the law makes criminal. In general, morality has already uttered its voice with distinctness sufficient to warn the transgressor of the evil of his way. The rustic may not be able to distinguish between aggravated manslaughter and murder; he may not know the distinction between misdemeanour and felony: he may think that there is no very great difference between burglary and stealing from a dwelling-house; he may fancy that there is no very great aggravation in "sticking-up" compared with the offence of a pugilistic knocking down. Those remote considerations which actuated the Legislature may be unknown to him, and he may be surprised by a heavy sentence when he expected a lenient one, or he may escape with a light punishment when his own conscience would have pronounced a more severe penalty. But this ignorance, or misconception, entitles him to little commiseration. He knew that he was wrong—that he was making an aggression upon his fellow-men,—that he was acting as a marauder and a thief—that he was a disorderly and worthless person, and perhaps as he was not taught by the more virtuous instincts the actual letter of the law, it may be a just punishment that he has to find out its spirit by the interpretation of a court. The effect of minute knowledge of the law among professional thieves, doubtless, is not to deter them from crime, but to induce them to pursue it with more astuteness, and to defend themselves with an air of legal distinction.

But, while ignorance is no defence for breaches of law, it would be most desirable that means should be taken to extend the knowledge of it among the people. We imagine that many a young person has been led into vice and crime from thoughtlessness and ignorance, and that had the true mirror of conduct been presented to the mind it would have had a salutary effect in checking the first approaches of temptation. As the boy put his hand into the till, and drew from it the solitary penny, it would have been advantageous for him to know that he was then and there a criminal, and that it was only necessary to detect him to consign him over to the degradation of punishment and long imprisonment. It would have been advantageous had the maidservant known that those small purloinings, in which perhaps she has indulged under the notion of realising a perquisite or supplementing her wages, might lose for ever her station in society, and place her on a social level with those unhappy women who have rarely any career before them but hopeless vice. It is a pity that some one as well qualified as Lord St. Leonard, whose handbook has afforded so much instruction and entertainment to non-professional readers, were to give an equally simple and lively analysis of the criminal law, and its bearing on the various offences which are too common among us. The morbid taste for "judge and jury entertainments" is probably in part the result of that curiosity which all feel in the administration of justice, and the deep and pervading interest which must ever surround the development and the fate of crime. We believe that the police-office reports and the criminal trials have far more attraction to the lower class of our population than all the other topics of a newspaper put together.

Considering that the law has confided questions of guilt and innocence to men taken promiscuously from among the people, and that these often comprehend very important deductions, it would appear to be almost a national duty to promote the instruction of the people in the laws of their country. Verdicts which are sometimes pronounced in court in total opposition to the evidence, and in defiance of law, would perhaps never be heard of were not the jurors utterly incompetent to detect their divergence from duty or the evil of the course they pursue.

The magistrates of this territory need especially assistance from any source which can inform them of the laws, and prevent the gross errors into which they sometimes fall. Perhaps no amount of teaching would affect those magistrates who, when the law is pointed out to them, declare that they do not care for the law—that their business is to administer justice. We presume, however, that these form but a very small minority, and that if our magistrates do not follow the dictates of law, it is simply because their previous education and habits have not enabled them to understand it. It is to such persons a copy of the law will be very useful, and we hope the publication, of which we have now the first number before us, will obtain the public patronage it may require to render it a commercial success.

It is a curious and unexpected circumstance that years after Great Britain should have emancipated all her slaves, her Courts of law should be discussing whether a slave held in custody should be liberated; yet so it is. The Fugitive Slave Law, which has so exasperated the Northern States of the American Confederacy, has been made to apply, in fact, to British territory, through the construction put upon an extradition treaty. It seems impossible for an evil like slavery to remain altogether confined within specified limits. Its influences overleap all boundaries. The slave States contaminate the free States, and the Union involves the conterminous country of Canada, and through it the mother country itself.

The circumstances which have once more brought the question of slavery before a British tribunal are as follows:—One Anderson, a slave in Missouri, made his escape. While crossing the plantation of Mr. Seneca Digges, he was seen and pursued and overtaken. When brought to bay, as his last chance, he drew a knife and stabbed Digges. Digges died; Anderson made his escape to Canada, where he was domiciled as a British subject, when he was tracked and his person demanded under the terms of the extradition treaty. The magistrates of the town of Brentford, where Anderson was taken, declined to take the responsibility of surrendering him, and the case was passed on to the higher courts, where it has been fully argued. The most intense public interest has been excited in Canada upon the subject. Canada has so long been a refuge for fugitive slaves, that the colonists cannot bring themselves to believe it possible that they could surrender to death, and to ignominy worse than death, a man whose only crime has been the love of liberty, and who had defended that liberty by the resort to means which every free Englishman considers justifiable. At the same time, the courts are to be scrupulously kept free from the excitement of public passion: the judges have to decide according to law only, and not according to their inclination. The question for them was—how stands the law?

There can be no doubt whatever that the law was never intended to operate so as to sanction the surrender of a slave. We may be quite sure that no British Parliament would ever knowingly pass such an Act. And there is evidence to prove the intentions of the legislators. Mr. George Denman, of the Temple, has fished up from "Hansard" the debate on the second reading of the bill to ratify the treaty in the House of Commons. Mr. Denman writes to the Times as follows, shewing that the present contingency was foreseen and was considered as sufficiently provided against:—

On the second reading of the bill in the House of Commons on the 11th of August, 1843, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Attorney-General of the day, explained the object of the bill. He was followed by the late Lord Macaulay, who, in the course of his speech, made the following remarks. He said, "Take the case of a slave who had committed murder in his own defence. Suppose a man scourged him, pursued him. The slave had surely the right to resist, and, in his defence, to kill his assailant. By the law of England that would be justifiable homicide. By the law of Georgia it would be murder," &c.

The Attorney-General said, "That in all the cases put by the right honorable gentleman no doubt could arise. The bill expressly said the fugitives must be tried by the laws of the country where they were found."

Mr. Macaulay asked, "Whether he was to understand, then, that an action not criminal in a free man would be held not to be criminal in a slave?"

The Attorney-General said "he was of opinion that an English magistrate would not be at liberty to enter into the question as to whether the fugitive brought before him was a slave or not. He could only enter into such questions of common law (which, of course, means English law) as might arise out of the case; and if the accused person was not shown to be a criminal, no extradition could take place."

Viscount Palmerston "did not go so far as some of his friends as to the effects of this bill, and the explanation of the hon. and learned gentleman had gone far to remove the apprehensions which he might have entertained. He understood that in no case where a slave was charged with the offence of murder or robbery would any English magistrate be justified in delivering him up for trial, unless the offence he was charged with was one which was looked upon as murder or robbery by the law of England; and he apprehended that any act a slave might commit in resisting the coercion of his master could not amount to murder, and would not justify a magistrate in giving up the fugitive."

The Attorney-General said nothing to qualify his previous explanations, nor did any other member of the Government dissent. On the contrary, the present Lord Derby, then (if I mistake not) Colonial Secretary, used these words:—"No fugitive could, under the treaty, be surrendered as a murderer unless his offence were such as our laws would qualify with this epithet."

I make no comment upon the above extracts from Hansard, 3d Series, vol. lxxi., p. 565-579, beyond calling attention to the fact that the words of the treaty, including its proviso, to the effect that the evidence of "criminality" must be evidence of that which would constitute an offence in the country where the fugitive is "found," are expressly, and *verbatim*, recited in the English Act which thus passed its second reading; and that the Canadian Act is a mere substitute for the English Act so carried through the House of Commons.

The Judges in the Court of Queen's Bench in Canada have, however, based their decision on the wording of the clause in the Canadian Act. They have to decide according to the law, not according to the intention of the lawmakers. The Canadian statute provides that

"A person charged with committing with any of the United States of America any of the offences mentioned in the Treaty—that is to say, murder, or assault with intent to commit murder, piracy, arson, robbery, or forgery, and charged upon such evidence of criminality as according to the law of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime or offence had there been committed, may be apprehended, upon complaint made under oath, in order that he may be brought before the Judge and Justice of the Peace who has caused him to be apprehended, to the end that the evidence of his criminality may be heard and considered; and that if, on such hearing, the evidence be deemed sufficient by law to sustain the charge according to the laws of Canada, he shall certify the same, together with a copy of all the testimony taken before him, to the Governor of the Province, in order that a warrant may issue upon the requisition of the proper authorities in the United States, or of any such States, for the surrender of the person charged, according to the stipulation of the Treaty."

Two out of the three Judges decided that according to the terms of this clause, the man must be surrendered. They maintained that the Act does not say that the alleged crime shall be considered a crime in the country where the accused is found, but only that the evidence shall be deemed sufficient evidence according to the law of the country. They decided, therefore, that it was not for them to determine whether it was "murder" to kill a man in defence of personal liberty, but only whether according to Canadian laws there was sufficient evidence to prove that Anderson had killed Digges. The third Judge did not dispute this interpretation of the treaty, but gave his judgment that the evidence was not sufficient to prove the commission of the offence. There is no rebutting or contradictory testimony, for the facts are not denied, but he picked holes in the evidence, and endeavoured to show that it was not adequate to sustain so serious a charge as that of murder. Notice was given of an appeal to the Bench of Judges, and from these an appeal would have lain further to the Privy Council in England. But the case will get into the English Courts by a shorter process; for, as soon as the news of the Canadian decision reached England, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society applied to the Court of Queen's Bench, Westminster, sitting in Banco, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, "to be directed to the Governor of the Province of Canada, to the Sheriff of Toronto, and the keeper of the gaol there, to bring up the body of one John Anderson, together with the cause of his detention." Mr. Edwin James moved for the writ, and there were on the Bench, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, and Justices Crompton, Hill, and Blackburn. Mr. James argued that, though there was no precedent for the issue of such a writ in Canada, or in any colony possessing its own legislative and judicial institutions, yet that the right of the Crown existed intact to enquire into the personal safety of any one of its subjects, in any part of its dominions. An instance was adduced of a writ issued to Calais in 1389, when Calais was subject to the British Crown. He relied also strongly on the authority of Lord Mansfield, who had ruled that the Court could issue a new writ to the "Plantations," a term under which all the American colonies were at one time included. He argued, further, that there was no interference with the colonial courts, as Anderson had not been tried for any crime before them. The Judges retired to consider the question, and returned with a unanimous opinion that the writ ought to issue. We subjoin Lord Cockburn's remarks, as not only important in themselves but as specially interesting in the colonies where the direct rights of the Crown are still, in many cases, points undetermined and in dispute:—

"Lord Chief Justice Cockburn said, We have considered this matter, and the result of our anxious deliberations is, that we are of opinion that the writ ought to issue. We are, at the same time, sensible of the inconveniences that may result from the exercise of such a jurisdiction. We are quite sensible that it may be said to be inconsistent with that high degree of colonial independence, both in legislation and judicature which has been carried into effect in modern times. At the same time, in establishing local legislation and judicial authority, the Legislature of this country has not gone so far as to abrogate the jurisdiction which the courts in Westminster-hall might properly exercise in issuing writs of *habeas corpus* to any parts of her Majesty's dominions. We find that exercise of jurisdiction in these courts asserted in the earliest times, and exercised down to the most recent. We have it on the authority of the most eminent judges—Lord Coke, Lord Mansfield, Mr. Justice Blackstone, and Bacon's Abridgement—that these writs of *habeas corpus* have been issued, and are to be issued, into all the dominions of the Crown of England when it is suggested to this Court that one of the Queen's subjects is illegally imprisoned. Not only have we these authoritative *dicta* of the most eminent judges and assertions of text writers, but we have the practical exercise of this prerogative from the earliest period down to modern times. The most remarkable cases are those where the writ was issued to the Island of Jersey, to the Isle of Man, and to St. Helena, and all these in very modern times. When we find that, upon these authorities, the power has been not only asserted but carried into effect as a matter of practice, even where a local Legislature and judicature were established, nothing short of a Legislative enactment expressly depriving us of this jurisdiction ought to prevent our carrying it into effect, when called upon to do so for the protection of personal liberty. It may be that the Legislature has thought proper to leave this concurrent jurisdiction in our courts, even where local jurisdictions were established, to be exercised in the same way as it is exercised by the different courts of this country. We can only act on the authorities, and we feel that we should not be doing our duty, under the authority of the precedents to which our attention has been called, if we did not issue this writ."

The English journals, as might be expected, are filled with the letters and arguments of volunteer advocates. The strong reverence for law which happily pervades the British community, prevents any one from making light of the law itself; but while all express a hope that some honourable way will be found out of the dilemma, some bring forward their arguments to show what seems to them to be the way out. Of one thing we may be quite certain that Anderson will have a fair trial, and that everything that can be said in his favour will be said. The Times suggests that in case the English Judges should take the same view as the Colonial Judges, that the matter would then fall into the hands of the Foreign Minister. For though the intentions of the makers of laws and treaties are not cognisable by Judges, they are by diplomatists.

Perhaps the secession movement may cut the Gordian knot. The seceding slave States cannot claim to be considered the United States with whom the extradition treaty was made, and will, therefore, be unable to call upon Canada to surrender Anderson. In any case, the parties who are pursuing Anderson will have a tolerable bill to pay before the Privy Council will have done with the case.

A messenger from the Court of Queen's Bench left Liverpool by the Cunard steamer, on January 19th, to fetch Anderson to England, unless on arrival he should find him at liberty.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

MELBOURNE.

Monday, 7 p.m.

The Jeddo arrived during the night, and will sail from the Bay at nine o'clock to-morrow morning, proceeding slowly to the Heads to await the arrival of the Rangatira, from Sydney, with the Supplementary Mail.

The Lorenzo Sabine has arrived from Sourabaya, with sugar, coffee, and rice.

Nothing doing in business, owing to people being engaged with correspondence for the Mail.

ADELAIDE.

Monday, 6 p.m.

The Aldinga (s.), from Melbourne, arrived at the wharf after a passage of forty-five hours.

The mail for King George's Sound, per Balclutha, closes at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Flour still maintains its price, and is now quoted at £16 5s.

The six natives, arrested for the murder of Mrs. Rainsbere and children, are fully committed for trial next sittings.

Arrival of his Excellency Sir William Denison at Point de Galle.—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Behar, arrived at Point de Galle on the 14th February, being two days in advance of her regular time. His Excellency and family were all in good health, and sailed the following day for Madras in H. M. S. S. Arracan.

Electorate of St. Leonard's.—A Court for the revision of the electoral list was held at the district police station yesterday. After partly revising the list, the Court was adjourned until ten o'clock on Thursday, on account of the inclemency of the weather, &c., in order to allow of the appearance of claimants and objectors, who are expected to appear personally.

Parramatta Bazaar.—The bazaar held in the Parramatta Park was brought to a close on Thursday evening last. The natural beauty of the spot selected, the variety and superior quality of the articles to be disposed of, together with the blooming and happy countenances behind the stalls, attracted vast numbers to the place. The amount realised was upwards of £400. It is in contemplation to hold a supplementary bazaar at no distant period, for the purpose of selling the articles which were not disposed of at the time of closing on Thursday evening, by which it is confidently expected that the remainder of the debt, about £60, will be paid off.

Australian Jockey Club.—A general meeting of the members of the Australian Jockey Club was held yesterday afternoon, at the Club rooms, Pitt-street, to consider the propriety of revising the existing rules and scale of weights, and for the disposal of other business in connection with racing matters. There were present about sixteen members, the chair being occupied by Mr. Cheeke. The first business brought under notice had reference to the racehorse Marquis (entered for the Maiden Plate), about whose age a question has been raised, it being represented that under the existing rules, he will be entitled to run as a two-year old. After some discussion the meeting arrived at the conclusion that the matter was one which they could take no cognisance of, inasmuch as their interference can only be invoked by a formal objection taken by some other competitor after the race is decided; consequently, the subject was allowed to drop. The Club next proceeded to consider the proposal for a general revision of the rules and weights; but after a lengthy deliberation it was decided to take no action at present (several entries for the forthcoming annual meeting having been received), and a resolution adjourning the consideration of the subject till the 1st May next was thereupon put and passed. The Club then adjourned. A committee meeting will be held on Wednesday next.

United Prayer Meetings.—We mentioned last week that, owing to large numbers who attended, it had been determined to continue during another week the United Prayer Meetings at Newtown. That determination has been acted on, and the apparent success of the movement has led to a further continuation of these devotional services during the present week.

Canterbury Electorate.—The Revision Court, held at Neich's Inn, Burwood, will resume its session at nine o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, commencing at the letter H.

Botanic Gardens.—The performance of the Band of the 12th Regiment is postponed until Thursday, 28th instant.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

MONDAY.

Before A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge.

GROCOTT v. TOOTH.

In this case plaintiff sought to recover £30 10s. for printing performed in December last, when defendant was a candidate for the representation of West Sydney in the Legislative Assembly. The claim was resisted on the ground that there was a coalition by the defendant with Messrs. Martin and Plunkett, and that he was liable for one-third only. It appeared from the plaintiff's evidence that defendant had his own secretary and treasurer, who continued to act for him after the coalition, and that the printing in question was ordered by one or other of them, with the exception of the first item of £3, which was ordered by the secretary of one of the other candidates. Verdict for plaintiff, £27 10s. Mr. Dalley for plaintiff; Mr. Holroyd for defendant.

LANE v. O'BRIEN.

This was an action for an assault. Plaintiff had been sent by his employer into a shed of defendant's for a .... of plaintiff's, placed there by defendant's consent. Some altercation took place between plaintiff and defendant's wife. The former struck the latter, and she sent for her husband and informed him of the circumstance. Three or four hours afterwards defendant went to plaintiff, struck him several blows, and knocked him down, and in the fall he broke his wrist. Verdict for plaintiff, £10 10s. Mr. Brown for plaintiff.

ALLIBAND v. MANDLESON.

This was an action for an illegal distress by the defendant, as an attorney of one George Clark, who is absent from the colony. Defendant had employed a Mr. Randolph to collect the rents, and it appeared that on more than one occasion payments had in his absence been made to his wife, the entries of all payments being made in a book kept by plaintiff and initialled by the party receiving the same. A sum of £6, sworn by plaintiff's son to have been paid to Mrs. Randolph, and entered in the book, was disputed by defendant; but that lady, when put into the box, would not deny that she had received the amount or initialled it; and it was sworn by another witness that he went to Mr. Randolph with plaintiff's son, and requested that Mrs. Randolph might be called and confronted with the lad, which Mr. Randolph declined. It further appeared that the rent book was left with Mr. Randolph for a short time, and that he tore out the leaf containing the entry of the six pounds, and made a different entry on the next page. A distress was afterwards put in, as if the £6 had never been paid, although plaintiff expressed his willingness to pay the amount actually due. Verdict for plaintiff, £10 10s. Mr. Brown for plaintiff, and Mr. Thurlow for defendant.

LONG v. BUCKLAND.

Claim for £84 7s. 9d., the value of eleven pockets of hops. For the defence it was alleged that the goods were required for New Zealand, but plaintiff could not furnish proper accounts in time to go down by the same vessel as the goods, and therefore the defendant declined to take them. A receipt for the goods, signed by defendant's agent was put in, a portion of which relative to their condition, was struck out before being signed, and the Judge held that, as he had protected himself in this respect, but had not done so in any other, defendant was liable. Verdict for amount claimed. Mr. Windeyer for plaintiff; Mr. Holroyd for defendant.

BROOMFIELD AND ANOTHER v. DICKSON.

Plaintiffs claimed £61 16s. 4d. for timber supplied. Defence—payment, set-off, and that a portion of the goods were supplied to defendant's daughter. The payments were positively sworn to, and bills produced in which the amounts were credited; but neither of the plaintiffs were in attendance. Plaintiffs nonsuited. Mr. Thurlow for plaintiffs; Mr. Rowley for defendant.

BROWN AND ANOTHER v. DUNN.

Claim for £2 7s., for attending defendant to an attorney on his being sued by one Schyder, preparing his set-off, issuing a subpœna, and attending Court. The Judge nonsuited the plaintiff, intimating at the same time that he would forward the papers to the proper quarter, in order that the plaintiff might be proceeded against for practising as an attorney.

SEMPILL (ASSIGNEE) v. MICHAEL.

In this case the plaintiff not being prepared with the necessary proof of his official character was nonsuited. Mr. Salter for plaintiff; Mr. Redman for defendant.

WOOD v. BUIST.

Plaintiff claimed £5 14s. for hire of a horse and gig, and for damages to a horse, gig, and harness. Defendant disputed his liability, on the ground that he accompanied a friend of his, named Wilson, who agreed with plaintiff for the hire. On behalf of the plaintiff it was sworn that defendant was the spokesman, and hired the vehicle. Verdict for the amount claimed. Mr. Levy for defendant.

NORRIE v. HELLYER.

Plaintiff claimed £5 5s. for attending the Supreme Court as a witness on a subpœna. The Judge told plaintiff an attorney was not liable for serving him with a subpœna in obedience to the instructions of his client. Plaintiff nonsuited.

KEANE v. WRIGHT.

In this case plaintiff was nonsuited because his plaint did not sufficiently disclose his course of action. Mr. Brown for plaintiff; Mr. Bunbury for defendant.

MURPHY v. SMITH.

An action for an assault. Defendant proved that he was summoned to the Police Office and fined for the same assault, in respect of which he was now sued, and that he had paid the fine. Plaintiff nonsuited. Mr. Herman Milford for plaintiff; Mr. Brown for defendant.

BUNTING v. COPE.

In this case plaintiff was nonsuited, on account of the insufficiency of his plaint. Mr. Newbon for plaintiff; Mr. Redman for defendant.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

MONDAY.

Before the Chief Commissioner.

In the estate of William Allen and Co., a special meeting for proof of debts. One proof was tendered, which, at the request of the official assignee, was ordered to stand over until to-morrow.

In the estate of George Margesse, an adjourned second meeting, and for examination. Insolvent was not present. Nothing done.

In the estate of Sarah Waddell, a second meeting. Insolvent was not in attendance. The meeting was adjourned until to-morrow.

In the estate of Hugh Maxwell, an adjourned certificate meeting. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Husband (insolvent's solicitor), at the Maitland Circuit Court, the examination was further adjourned until the 9th April.

In the estate of William Kirchner, an adjourned certificate meeting. Mr. Dick addressed the Court on the evidence in support of the objections, and Mr. Dalntrey replied on the whole case for the insolvent. His Honor reserved judgment until Monday, the 2nd April.

SCHEDULE FILED.

William Bland, of Sydney, surgeon. Liabilities, £6862 11s. Assets—value of real property (mortgaged), £15,660; of personal property, £300; outstanding debts, £683 16s. 6d.: total, £16,643 16s. 6d. Surplus, £10,081 5s. 6d.

SURRENDERS.

Michael Joseph Harts, of Bathurst, late telegraph line inspector, but now a pauper. Liabilities, £409 14s. 4d. Assets—value of personal property, £12; outstanding debts, £1 18s.: total, £13 18s. Deficit, £395 16s. 4d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

Thomas Sampson Hawkins, of Glennie's Creek, storekeeper. Liabilities, £1689 0s. 11d. Assets—value of real property, 5s.; of personal property, £5; outstanding debts, £176 18s. 3d.: total, £182 3s. 3d. Deficit, £1506 17s. 9d.

William Mackie, of Rainsville, Roxburgh, farmer. Liabilities, £775 13s. 8d. Assets—value of real property, £80; of personal property, £120 10s.: total, £200 10s. Deficit, £575 1s. 8d. Mr. Morris, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.—TO-DAY.

Alexander Brand, first, quarter-past 10.
William Allen and Co., special, for proof of debts, half-past 10.
Sarah Waddell, second, 11.
Thomas Leavy, adjourned single, half-past 11.
Wednesday, 27.—James A. Portus, second, half-past 10. Peter Wilson, third, half-past 11. Julius Franklin, third, 12. Michael M'Mahon, postponed second, 12. Henry W. Gwynne, single, half-past 12. George J. Crouch, second, 2. Patrick M'Mahon, second, 3.—*At Bathurst*: Thomas Brown, single, 11.
Thursday, 28.—Francis Burke, for examination, half-past 10. Johnson and Waters, first, 3. Frederick Olsen, adjourned single, quarter-past 2. Samuel W. Cutler, first, half-past 2. Solomon Moses, deceased, first, 3. Daniell O'Reilly, first, half-past 3.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.—TO-DAY.

Hugh Maxwell, half-past 10. John Robinson, Henry Hagger Soulby, James Skinner, James Cooper, Thomas Grace, William Vaughan, George Jones, James Turner Grocott, William Mordue, 12.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

Before the Police Magistrate, with Messrs. Oakes, Ross, Murphy, Peden, Oatley, and Ronald.

Ten drunkards were fined 10s. each, the alternative being twenty-four hours' imprisonment.

Eliza Burns, Bridget Toomey, and Elizabeth Spencer, idle and disorderly persons, having no home, nor following any lawful calling, were severally sentenced to be imprisoned two calendar months.

Mary Ann Smith, summarily convicted of having, on Saturday, stolen a pair of trousers, valued at 20s., exposed for sale at Young and Yee's shop, Pitt-street, was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three calendar months.

John Lawrence, fourteen years of age, was brought before the Bench by detective Abigail, who, on Saturday apprehended him, in consequence of information received, on a charge of stealing from the dwelling of Mr. Loughnan a gold watch produced; prisoner admitted the charge. John Michael Loughnan, of Victoria-street, Woolloomooloo, deposed that the watch produced by last witness is his property, is worth £5, and was stolen from his sitting-room; he missed it on Saturday morning from the nail on which he hung it, but it must have been stolen on Friday. Joseph Dixon deposed that on Friday afternoon he saw prisoner jump over a fence in Victoria-street, and shortly afterward returned, having with him the watch now in Court; he said he took it off a nail in the house. Committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

John Wilks was brought before the Court by constable Watson, on suspicion of having stolen a bridle found in his possession, concerning which he made a very unsatisfactory statement. Being also unable to satisfy the Bench that he had become honestly possessed of the article, he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour three calendar months.

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Margaret Donovan and George Jones were fined 40s. each, and William Davis 10s., on conviction of having, in public places, made use of obscene language.

Patrick Murphy was brought before the Bench by constable Emerton, who deposed that between three and four o'clock yesterday morning he received him into custody charged by John Murphy with having assaulted him; witness saw defendant strike and kick John Murphy, and pull his hair; defendant was drunk, and on hearing the charge he said, "I should like to have ten minutes more at the —— wretch." To pay a penalty of £5, or to be imprisoned one month.

Frederick Lawrence was found guilty of having been at such a distance from his horse and cart as to have no control over the horse. Defendant's horse and cart was standing in front of a public-house in York-street, no one being to appearance in charge thereof. Sergeant Duffy led the horse and cart away, and was overtaken by defendant, who claimed them as his property, and said that he was taking dinner at the Flowerpot Inn, having left his horse and cart in charge of the ostler. In defence he called the ostler, who deposed that he undertook to look after and take care of the horse and cart while defendant took his dinner, but that when serjeant Duffy took hold of the horse, he was at a distance of several yards from the horse's head. Their worships did not consider that the defendant had relieved himself from the charge, although he had doubtless taken some precautions against accident, and found him guilty. To pay a penalty of 20s., and 20s costs, or to be imprisoned seven days. Mr. Cory conducted the prosecution. It appeared that the horse in question is the same animal whose bolting caused the lamented death of the late Mr. Goldsmith.

Richard Conroy was fined 20s. for being at an illegal distance from his omnibus on the public stand at Newtown.

One man was fined 20s. and another 10s. for obstructing George-street with a stall or stand, from which they vended fruit; and others 5s. each, for allowing cows, goats, &c., to stray in public places.

WATER POLICE COURT.

MONDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. A. Lenehan.

The following parties, who had been found drunk and disorderly in the streets, were fined in the undermentioned amounts: William Miners and Mary Connelly, 10s. each, or twenty-four hours' imprisonment; Andrew Murray and Samuel Drake, 20s., or forty-eight hours', the last named being also fined 5s., to pay for damage done by him to police clothing.

Henry Duncan, a seaman of the Pioneer, charged with having used threatening language towards the chief officer, was ordered to enter into sureties to keep the peace for six months; in default to be imprisoned until next Quarter Sessions.

Ellen Wiggins was charged with the use of insulting language towards Elizabeth Williams; and Sarah Williams (her mother) with having assaulted Ellen Wiggins by spitting in her face. Defendants were fined 10s. each with costs.

Louis Ducles, found sleeping in an unoccupied house at Miller's Point, was admonished and discharged.

Andrew Murray, seaman, for attempting to rescue from the custody of constable M'Hale a man named Drake, who had been apprehended for drunken and disorderly conduct, was fined 20s.

David Dibbs and James Young were charged with refusing to do duty on board their ship, the barque Otto, when ordered by the mate to clear up the ship. On promising to return and perform the remainder of their duty before being free of their ship, they were sent on board.

William Jenkins, chief officer of the United States ship Raven was charged with having assaulted James Frithby, cook of that vessel. It appeared that a dispute had arisen about breakfast being late on Thursday, and that defendant struck Frithby on the arm with a wooden belaying pin, which he afterwards threw at him. Defendant admitted that he struck Frithby with the belaying pin, but did so under the apprehension that Frithby was about to strike him with a knife he had in his hands. Fined 10s., with costs.

Thomas Wickens, brassfitter, a prisoner of the Crown, illegally at large from the district for which he held a ticket of leave, was ordered to be returned to the service of Government, with a recommendation that his ticket be cancelled.

John Scott, of Globe-street, was charged with illegally detaining certain wearing apparel, value 15s., belonging to a child of Catherine Cabbert, who had been in his domestic service. Complainant said that she owed defendant's wife a small sum, which had been tendered and refused acceptance. Defendant was ordered to make restitution of the property, or pay 15s. to complainant, on her payment of the 6s. owing by her. Defendant to pay costs.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Riordon v. Heliyer, state of facts; Attorney-General v. Ryan, minutes; Brown v. Stuckie, Receiver's first and second account.

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

CAUSE LIST FOR TO-DAY.

1221. Wright v. Unde, part heard	1277. M'Philomy v. Burt
1057. Clark v. Brady	1259. Bowie v. Enever
1094. Brady v. Clark	1260. M'Mahon v. Johnson
1219. St. George v. Arthur and another	1262. Aiton (Administratrix) v. Roberts
1222. Roberts v. Dodd	1263. Lovett v. Woller
1224. Same v. Davies	1264. Stevens v. Walker
1226. O'Brien v. Redman.	1266. Cotley v. Bainbrigge
1227. Yates v. Ryan	1267. Farley v. Griffen
1231. Edwards v. Merritt	1268. Leist v. Rise
1235. Span v. Browne	1271. Madden v. Tooth
1239. Mackenzie v. Webb	1275. Edwy v. Martin
1240. Norrie v. Beatton	1276. Wright v. Dean and another
1241. M'Dicken and another v. Browne	1283. Kurtz v. Newman
1242. Waugh and another v. Browne	1285. Grant v. Blanchard
1243. Riley v. Browne	885. Denison v. M'Minn
1244. Tucker and others v. Browne	658. Blythe v. O'Brien.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At the Cattle Market Yards, at half-past 2 o'clock, Horses.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY.—On the Premises of Mr. William Price, La Ville de Paris, George-street, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Fixtures, Fittings, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Haberdashery, Under-clothing, Slops, &c.

MESSRS. GREER AND CURTIS.—At their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, a 70-Acre Farm, Dapto Road, near Wollongong; 7 Acres of Land, with two Cottages thereon, about one mile from the Dam, Cook's River; Allotments, Neutral Bay, North Shore; 12 Acres Land, near the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road; Farm of Brush Land, near Bellambi Harbour.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Princhester and Cooroomberry Runs, with Sheep thereon, situated in the Leichhardt District, Queensland.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Rooms, 11 o'clock, 199 Trunks Boots and Shoes; at 1 o'clock, Leather.

MR. T. DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at 12 o'clock, Mixed Store Cattle.

MR. JAMES BRADLEY.—On the Premises of Mr. Godfrey Parsons, Shipping Butcher, Hunter-street, at half-past 10 o'clock, Copper, Salt Bins, Cooking Apparatus, and Furniture.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At the Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Dogcarts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, &c.

DESIGNS FOR THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—A month ago advices were received by the Minister for Works from the London agents of the Government, enclosing the names of about two hundred and twenty architects who had intimated, by making inquiries respecting the conditions of the premium offered for the best designs for the new Houses of Parliament, their intention to compete for that premium. It would appear, however, that some cause or other had operated to prevent all but a very few of these from carrying their purpose into effect. The intending competitors were apprised that their designs were to be sent to the office of the agents in time to be forwarded by the January mail. The whole, therefore, of the designs prepared by British and Continental architects in competition for our new Government buildings have been received by the Northam; and these are only eleven in number. The agents, in alluding to the smallness of this number as compared with the array of names of those who contemplated competition, attribute it principally to the unwillingness of the architects to prepare designs in cases where there is no prospect of their being entrusted with the works. The distance of this colony from England, and the consequent length of time that must elapse before any intimation could be received as to the successful tenderer, was also considered as operating to prevent any large number of designs being prepared. In addition to the eleven received from England, seven tenders have arrived from this and the adjoining colony. The number of designs available for selection is not, therefore, very large; but out of these the judges selected will, no doubt, be able to recommend one which, in their opinion, will combine great architectural beauty, with internal adaptation for Parliamentary and Government offices.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last a severe accident occurred to a man named George Snob, while coming from Cook's River. He was riding on his cart when a sudden jerk threw him off, and his left leg got entangled in the spokes of the wheel. Before he could get it clear the leg was badly fractured above the knee. He was conveyed to his residence in Parramatta-street, and two medical men being called in they recommended his removal to the Infirmary, which was done yesterday.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An inquest on the body of a child named William Colley, who, as stated in our issue of yesterday, was found drowned in the water at Pyrmont on Saturday night, was commenced at Pyrmont yesterday, and adjourned till to-day for further evidence.

BOOTS AND SHOES AND LEATHER.—Messrs. W. Dean and Co. request us to direct the attention of boot and shoe buyers, to their very extensive sale, this day, commencing at eleven o'clock prompt. For particulars see our advertising columns.—ADV.

NO. 3, VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—A meeting of the above company was held at the Supreme Court Hotel on Saturday evening, in consequence of an advertisement which appeared. Mr. Hopson having been voted to the chair, stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Catley rose, and, after stating that he believed the meeting to be quite out of order, proposed the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to express its disapprobation of the course pursued by those members of No. 3 Company who have taken upon themselves to call the said meeting,—believing that such a step is decidedly wrong, and highly discourteous to the Captain of the Company, who is the only person through whom any meeting should be convened, especially of such an important character as that for which the present has been called." The resolution was seconded and carried, and a memorandum signed by twelve members of the company was forwarded to the Captain, in accordance with Rule 29, requesting him to convene a meeting, which is to be held on Wednesday evening next.

COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT TO MR. M'KEAN BUCHANAN AND MISS VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.—At the express requisition of a number of gentlemen anxious to afford some unequivocal proof of their high appreciation of the distinguished talent of Mr. M'Kean Buchanan, that great tragedian and his gifted daughter, Miss Virginia Buchanan, will take a grand complimentary benefit at the Royal Victoria Theatre this evening—prior to their approaching departure from the colony. The principal piece selected for representation will be the magnificent tragedy of Othello,—a play judiciously selected, not merely to enable the admirers of the legitimate drama once more to enjoy Mr. Buchanan's life-like portraiture of the fiery Moor, but also a choice which has the additional recommendation of affording theatre-goers another opportunity of witnessing Miss Buchanan's finely conceived impersonation of the beautiful and innocent Desdemona. The benefit will take place under express patronage of Colonel Kempt, and the officers of H.M. XIIth Regiment;—the band of the Twelfth having been kindly permitted to give their valuable assistance on the occasion. It is hoped that the playgoing public will not be backward in giving their support on this occasion, and that the artistic genius of this tragedian, and of Miss Buchanan, will be duly recognised; the more so as, at a recent opportunity, they were certainly somewhat overlooked. A full and friendly house to-night will rectify that, and make all square again. It would indeed be an unusual circumstance if the merit of any true artist were not to be rewarded and encouraged in Sydney.

THE POLICE.—With reference to a letter signed "James Marshall," in yesterday's Herald, complaining that the police prevented the entree of the public within the Domain Gates, we are requested by inspector Ryland to state that there was no intention to prevent the entrance of the public. But that the crush as the Volunteers and police were passing through was so great, that only for a moment was an effort made to prevent confusion, and that the public were immediately allowed to pass.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND SYNOD BILL.—In consequence of the extremely inclement state of the weather, the meeting of the members of the Church of England, resident in the parish of St. Mark, Alexandria, advertised to take place last night at the parochial schoolhouse in that locality, with a view to consider the purport and effect of the Church of England Synod Bill—was unavoidably postponed until Thursday evening next.

SALE OF CROWN LANDS AT ORANGE.—About forty lots of land were offered for sale on the 16th instant, and for the few pieces bought little or no opposition was made. The mania for lands is dying away in this district; indeed, there is scarcely a demand for any now. Some of the above land was contested for last year as high as £5 18s. per acre; but the purchaser not thinking it worth so much, forfeited the deposit, and on Saturday last obtained the same land at the upset price of £1 per acre, without opposition. The great depression at present felt in the money market is doubtless in no small degree the cause of so little competition in land speculation.—Bathurst Times.

A REGULAR SMASH.—A case of plate-glass intended for the front of Mr. Webb's new stores, in Bathurst, came by an accident, on Wednesday. It appears that for safety the case had been put into the stable where Mr. Webb keeps his carriage horse, and placed on its end so as to rest against the wall. The horse by some means got entangled in his harness and, becoming restive, ran back against the case and knocked it down. On opening it, the whole of the plates, which were 12 feet by 6 feet, were found entirely smashed into small pieces. There were five squares which had cost £75.—Bathurst Free Press.

THE GULF DIGGINGS.—The last letter of our correspondent bears date the 19th instant, and we are thereby informed that a splendid specimen of gold, weighing 14 dwts. 9 grs., has been obtained. The writer, an experienced miner, states that it is one of the handsomest specimens he has ever seen, and that it has apparently been broken off a larger mass, the remainder of which is probably in the claim, and is expected to be got when washing. This nugget was found by Mr. Joseph Goodenough while sluicing. Gold has been struck below Whittell's claim, and the ground is expected to turn out exceedingly rich. The most of that portion of the ground, which is the private property of Mr. C. M. Byrne, of Cadgee, is taken up, and the diggers are beginning to flock to the field very fast. Several persons from the district of Braidwood have visited the spot, and are so satisfied with the appearance of things in general that they have taken up claims, and intend (without removing their families to the locality) to engage actively in the work of digging at the Gulf. The contiguity of the diggings to Braidwood will fully admit of this, and very little doubt seems to be entertained of the success of those who are now making the experiment. Many passengers arrive by the steamers. Provisions are plentiful and reasonable. It should also be stated that some fifteen ounces of gold, a beautiful sample, from the Gulf, arrived at the Joint Stock Bank, Braidwood, on Wednesday.—Braidwood Observer.

WILD DOGS.—For some months past Ballalaba, Oranmeir, and Krawaree have suffered severely from the ravages committed amongst the cattle by three dogs. Only a few weeks ago these brutes—one of which was a pure warrigal, the others being crossbred—destroyed some yearling steers in Knagg's paddock, and on Thursday week last they paid a visit to Mr. Daniel Sutherland, of Boggy Creek, and killed a calf, and devoured the greater portion of the carcase, leaving the head and part of the shoulder. Mr. Sutherland, on finding the remains of the calf, and thinking that the dogs might return, procured some strychnine and put it in the head and shoulder left by the animals the night before. On getting up the next morning he found to his great delight all three of them stretched out stiff within fifty yards of the spot where they had been having their poisoned banquet. Mr. Sutherland has kept their skins as a trophy. Two of the animals are described as being as large as kangaroo dogs.—Braidwood Dispatch.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH LAMBING FLAT.—The Bathurst Times says:—For some weeks past, a scheme for the extension of the present telegraphic line from Orange, via Carcoar to Cowra, and thence ultimately to Lambing Flat, has been entertained and pretty freely discussed by a few of the more public spirited of our citizens. Some action has already been initiated in the matter, but it appears that the Government are indisposed to favour the scheme, upon the pretext that time is necessary to unfold the historical future of the new El Dorado, and prove to what extent the diggings are likely to be permanent. On this score we are not at all apprehensive, and trust that our neighbours of Carcoar and Cowra—not, of course, forgetting the diggers themselves—will be up and doing in the matter, in order that they may secure, as early as possible, this last invented blessing of modern civilisation.

WATERLOO.—The usual weekly meeting of the Municipal Council of Waterloo was held on Tuesday, the 19th instant. Present: The chairman, councillors Geddes, Bryant, West, Oates, Bryant, Austin, and Rostron. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was then read from the secretary of the Bank of New South Wales, stating that the Bank would grant the sum of £250 in addition to the sum already borrowed. Councillor Bryant moved, "That a lamp be erected over the door of the council chambers, and be lighted when necessary." Councillor Oates seconded the motion. Councillor Bryant handed in a petition from certain inhabitants of the southern portion of the Waterloo Estate, praying to be annexed to the Waterloo Municipality, on condition that the first year's rates be granted to improve the locality. Petition received. Councillor Geddes moved, "That the first year's rates be expended on the said locality." Councillor Austin seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Oates moved, "That the council now form itself into a committee to take the tenders for Pitt-street into consideration." Councillor West seconded the motion. Carried. The tenders were then read and considered, and the tender of Mr. George Brenchley for £67 19s. 7d. was then accepted. Councillor Oates moved—"That a supplementary assessment of all the new buildings erected since the last assessment be made by the council clerk." Councillor Geddes seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Geddes moved "That the council clerk attend at the council chambers for the despatch of general business between the hours of ten and one o'clock, and do other business outside between the hours of two and four o'clock." Councillor Oates seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Oates moved, "That two rate books be printed." Councillor Austin seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Oates moved, "That tenders be called for forming Raglan and Wyndham streets." Councillor Rostron seconded the motion. Carried. Council then adjourned.

MARULAN RACES.

THESE races came off on Monday last, over the Glenreck Course, and were well attended. At twelve o'clock the bugle sounded for the

First Race.—The Town Plate of 20 sovereigns, for all horses, two miles, weight for age.

Mr. Badgery's g. g. Lamplighter (Mr. P. M'Alister)	1	
O'Neil's c. m. Boco	2	
Badgery's c. m. Lunette	3	

An exciting race from start to finish, the winner coming in but by a length.

Second Race.—Publicans' Purse of £16; entrance £1: mile heats.

Mr. Jamieson's g. g. Calabash (Eastwood)	1	1
Badgery's g. m. Lunette	2	2
Waterworth's g. g. Paddy-go-easy		bolted

Third Race.—Ladies' Purse of 6 sovereigns; mile heats.

Mr. O'Neil's b. m. Flying Doe (P. M'Alister)	1	1
Rankin's b. g. Shotbelt	2	2
Badgery's g. m. Biddy	3	3
Wallace's g. g. —		bolted

We must allude to the beautiful condition in which the pretty little winner was brought to the post; not a hair turned after each severely contested heat.

Fourth Race.—The Beaten Stakes.

Mr. O'Neil's Boco (M'Alister)	1
Badgery's Lunette	2
Waterworth's Paddy-go-easy	3

The Hack Race was won by Mr. Rankin's Shotbelt, beating Mr. Wade's Black Gin, and several others.

The Hurry Scurry was won by Mr. Rankin's Gripes, beating several others.

The day passed off well, all seemed pleased and enjoyed themselves, and in the evening there were balls at each of the hotels.—Goulburn Chronicle.

BREADALBANE ANNUAL RACES.

THESE races came off on the 18th instant, and there was a very large and respectable attendance.

There were three entries for the first race.

Mr. R. Neil's b. g. Sky Rocket	1
Jamieson's b. g. White-choker	2
Hannan's b. g. Tomboy...	3

This race was admirably contested.

Second Race.

Mr. P. Davoren's b. g. Peter Finn	1
Jamieson's br. h. Colonel	2
P. Coyle's Barebones	dr.

By far the most pleasing race was a Hurry Skurry, for a considerable sum, in which five horses started, as follows:

Mr. Purcell's ch. h. Whitelegs
Payne's br. h. Useless
Stewart's b. h. Muckie
Dunne's blk. h. Whitestocking
Burns' ch. h. Slob.

These went off and kept in excellent order—in fact a horse-rug spread would have nearly covered the five—until the run home, when Whitelegs took the lead, and won by a length.—Goulburn Chronicle.

ALBURY AND MURRAY RIVER AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—The Border Post reports:—The sixth annual exhibition of stock and produce, held under the auspices of the above society, took place at Woodongo, on the 15th instant. As regards the number of entries, the show was not quite so good as we have seen; but this fact is explained by the circumstance that the exhibition was held on the Victorian side of the river, instead of, as formerly, in the show-yards of the association at Albury. In the yards there was a very tolerable muster, and the show of draught stock was superior to that of former years. Mr. John Hore's Durham bull Duke was the only one exhibited, and was a very fine animal, which had cost his owner £600. A yearling bull and heifer belonging to Mr. Wilson were highly prized by the judges, but did not get a prize. The Hereford cows, and the fat cows, were not deemed worthy of a prize. Mr. James Wilson's yearling Durham bull and heifer were highly commended. A colonial two-year old blood colt was exhibited by Mr. North, but the animal being a gelding was not deemed eligible. Mr. Henty's three-year old cart stalion, Young Drayman, by Black Champion, was a very fine animal, and the only one of his class exhibited. The cart mare Blossom, belonging to the same gentleman, was also considered a very fine animal. In the produce department there was a very fair show, considering the lateness of the season. There were no less than sixteen different samples of wheat; and we were glad to notice that the farmers are beginning to distinguish the different varieties. The collection sent in by Mr. Roper was highly commendable—comprising samples of the Tuscan, Lamas, Uxbridge, Stuckey's, Blue Velvet, &c. Of course, the judges were not aware who owned the various samples, otherwise they would doubtless have given that gentleman a prize for the best collection of wheat. It is to be regretted that a bushel measure was not to be procured in Wodonga, so that the various samples of wheat were not weighed. We would suggest that the Society provide itself with a standard measure for future use. The maize was particularly fine, and we noticed some canes of the sorghum measuring nearly twelve feet in length. The pumpkins and melons were small this year, owing to the prolonged drought; and indeed there was but little worthy of note amongst the vegetables. The grapes were, as usual, magnificent, some of the bunches weighing over five pounds. Most of the stone fruits were out of season, and only one lot of late peaches found their way to the show. There was a very good collection of apples from Cumberoona, and the prize quinces were also worthy of mention. The wines were really excellent, although there was a great falling off in the number of exhibitors. The Hermitage and Reisling were spoken very highly of, but the judges made special mention of the muscatel (two years old we believe). Amongst the flowers there were two bouquets so tastily arranged that a prize was awarded to each. One of them contained blossoms of that beautiful plant, the desert pea of Sturt. In the machinery department there were some ploughs, made by Ransome and Sims, on the lightest and most approved principle; there were also some harrows, and a patent horse hay-rake.—Border Post.

MINING REVIEW.—At Major's Creek the want of water leads to some inconvenience, but at Araluen many of the claimholders are doing well, and others are now beginning to bottom, and we believe that the next weekly escort will be something above the average. Many of the diggers have, however, been induced to leave for the new gold-fields at the Gulf. The industrial population is principally settled at Crown Flat and the Upper Araluen, and there is little doubt that the whole of the ground intervening between these localities may in the course of time be remuneratively opened. At the Araluen trade is improving, and flour is selling at £28 per ton. At Bell's Creek, with a comparatively scanty population, considerable success is reported, and those miners who continue to persevere in their researches, anticipate in the space of a few weeks to reap a remunerative reward. We heard of a party of five who were netting £11 cash per man per week. The laborious work of blasting a race at the Creek is still being prosecuted with energy, and we hope to hear that the enterprise of the party engaged thereon, has been amply repaid for the outlay. At Jembaicumbene and Bell's Paddock mining matters are gradually mending, while the attractions of Little River remain as popular as ever. At Sawpit Gully, though it does not fail to our province to record any large or extraordinary finds, a good steady yield continues to be experienced, and, as at all the diggings in the district, the men who persevere can always calculate upon averaging good wages, and the probabilities are largely in favour of their realising a highly remunerative return.—Braidwood Observer.

DOINGS ON THE TURON.—The Bathurst Free Press of Saturday says:—Intelligence has reached us from Sofala of the sale to a company of Celestials, of the "Engine Claim," lying between Erskine Flat and Monday Point, with the engine included, for £3000. The price is considered to be enormous; but the purchasers seem perfectly satisfied with their bargain. The "Engine Claim" belonged to a company of eight shareholders, of whom the first and chief was Mr. John Torpey, the chairman of the Lambing Flat League, whose repeated applications to be relieved of his liability in this concern induced his brother shareholders to take advantage of the earliest favourable opportunity of selling out. By the sale of this claim to Chinamen Mr. Torpey indirectly but very plainly acknowledges the right of Chinamen to work when, where, and how they please. It is really amusing to hear this consistent individual proclaim, right in the teeth of the Premier, and before a thousand listeners, that "the statute law had authorised the Chinamen to work on the gold-fields, but the rights of common law forbade such an authorisation," and directly afterwards find him actually selling, without a scruple, this very privilege to Chinamen.

DESTITUTE INCURABLES IN WORKHOUSES.—The paper on this subject by Miss Elliott and Miss Cobbe, read at the Social Science meeting at Glasgow, has been reprinted in a form suitable for distribution. A circular embodying the substance of the paper, and proffering the services of the Workhouse Visiting Society in carrying it into execution, has just been forwarded to each board of guardians in England. Favourable replies have already been received from a great many, and in several large and important unions the adoption of the plan has been decided. A central fund has been opened to afford grants in aid of visitors in unions where the local contributions are inadequate to the purchase of the necessary additions.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

A RETURN made under the Acts of Council, 11 Victoria, No. 24, and 15 Victoria, No. 8, of all moneys received, disbursed, and paid into the Colonial Treasury, in respect of estates of deceased persons, entrusted to Samuel Raymond, Esq., all which sums of money were collected by E. A. Mackechnie, one of the official assignees in insolvency, from 1st July, to 31st December, 1860, inclusive.

Thomas (or Thompson) Sloan, Gundagai—Money received £36 10s, money paid £4, balance to credit of estate £32 10s. Date of order to collect, May 26, 1860.

Thomas Power (servant), Sydney—Received £6 6s, paid £6 2s 11d, balance 3s 1d. Order, June 30, 1860.

Susan Tompkins (widow), Brisbane Water—Received £11 17s 4d, paid £4 14s 8d, balance, £18 17s. Order, June 4, 1860.

William Middleton, Glen Quinn—Received £10, paid £10. Order, April 5, 1860.

Daniel Cameron, Canning Downs—Received £33 13s, paid, £29 19s 4d, balance £3 13s 8d. Order, September 4, 1857.

Michael Riley, Wee Waa—Received £6, paid £3 5s 6d, balance £2 14s 6d. Order, May 25, 1860.

W. R. James, Summer Hill Copper Mines—Received £28 9s 1d, paid £8 10s 4d, balance £19 18s 9d. Order, July 13, 1860.

Andrew Robson, (late passenger by ship Eliza Stewart, from Cape Town to Sydney)—Received £4 5s 4d, paid £1 5s 8d, balance £3 19s 8d. Order, July 11, 1860.

John Sullivan, M'Intyre River—Received £162, paid £17 9s, balance, £144 11s. Order, April 5, 1860.

Unknown—Received £1 4s 3d, balance £1 4s 3d.

William Sage, Carroll—Received £25 17s 4d, paid £9 10s 8d, balance £16 6s 8d. Order, June 7, 1860.

Maurice Hanley, Namoi River—Received £3 11s, paid £2 11s 2d balance 19s 10d. Order, June 7, 1860.

John Murray, Braidwood—Received £30, paid £8 18s 6d, balance £21 1s 6d. Order, July 2, 1860.

John Hosey, Burwood, Newcastle District—Received £105, paid £46 18s, balance £58 2s. Order, August 12, 1859.

John M'Guines, Armidale—Received £4 13s 5d, balance £4 13s 5d. Order, November 27, 1860.

Frederick Oscar, Sofala—Received £55 17s, paid £52 10s 11d, balance £3 6s 1d. Order, May 31, 1860.

Charles Smith, Rylstone—Received £6 5s 6d, paid £6 1s 8d, balance 3s 10d. Order, August 8, 1860.

John Crawford, Wee Waa—Received £27 7s 9d, paid £9 14s 10d balance £261 6s 7d. Order, February 23, 1860.

Thomas Wilson, Jembaicumbene—Received £61 10s, paid £7 6s 6d, balance £54 3s 6d. Order, March 29, 1860.

John Tucker, Singleton—Received £83 13s 3d, paid £35 10s 4d, balance £48 7s 11d. Order, June 22, 1860.

Henry Hurst (police constable), Moruya—Received £31 1s 8d, paid £14 19s 5d, balance £16 2s 3d. Order, March 8, 1860.

Harold Johnson, Sydney—Received £10s 6s 3d, paid £10 8s 3d Order, August 23, 1860.

Henry Holdsworth, Jugiong—Paid 12s, balance £1 18s 8d. Order, March 30, 1860.

Joseph Morley, Toolcom—Received 8s, balance £6 12s 6d.

J. H. Burton, Sydney (formerly of New Zealand)—Received £56 2s 9d, paid £10 15s 3d, balance £45 7s 6d. Order, September 10, 1860.

Sing Long (a Chinaman), Maryland, near Tenterfield—Received £11, paid £6 16s, balance £4 4s. Order, February 15, 1860.

Henry Foxcroft, the Darling River—Received £11 5s, paid £7 1s, balance £4 4s. Order, June 4, 1860.

D. Mackorkindale, Grafton—Received 18s, balance 18s. Order, December 7, 1859.

Daniel Keefe, Tumut—Received £4 17s, money paid £1 3s 2d, balance £3 13s 10d. Order, December 29, 1859.

Charles Lane (aboriginal), Brisbane Water—Received £3, paid 19s 6d, balance £2 0s 6d. Order, October 25, 1858.

Terence Cunningham, Braidwood—Received £345 5s, paid £93 19s, balance £251 6s. Order, August 9, 1860.

Joseph Pilgrim, Hartley—Received £115 2s 6d, paid £12 19s 4d, balance £102 3s 2d. Order, October 15, 1860.

George Darbyshire, Panbula—Received £22 15s 3d, paid £22 15s 3d. Order, March 3, 1860.

William Booth (farmer), Goulburn—Received £160, paid £34 19s 2d, balance £125 0s 10d. Order, October 16, 1860.

Robert Powell, Sydney (died in Infirmary)—Received £1 17s 9d, paid £13 15s 2d, balance £8 4s 5d. Order, June 11, 1860.

Daniel Williams (miner), Kiandra—Received £60, paid £7 15s 6d, balance £52 4s 6d. Order, October 16, 1860.

John Dick, Sofala—Received £219 10s 6d, paid £23 12s 8d, balance £195 17s 10d. Order, October 10, 1860.

A. T. Speer, Sydney—Received £35 4s 11d, paid £27 7s, balance £7 17s 11d. Order, November 8, 1860.

James Willwey, Sydney (passenger by schooner Mimmie Dyke, from Melbourne to Sydney)—Received £19 16s 3d, paid £4 2s 2d, balance £15 14s 1d. Order, November 9 1860.

John Vaughan, Goulburn—Received £14 13s 5d, paid £1 9s 6d, balance £34 6s 5d. Order, May 5, 1860.

W. H. Meyer, Sydney—Received £355 16s 2d, paid £74 15s 2d, balance £281 1s. Order, November 20, 1860.

John Maloney, Calgoa—Received £10 10s, paid £1 14s 6d, balance £8 15s 6d. Order, July 7, 1860.

Patrick Boyne, Carcoar—Received £4 10s, paid £1 18s 6d, balance £2 11s 6d. Order, November 24, 1860.

James Boltick, Binda—Received £30 15s 9d, paid £4 0s 2d, balance £26 15s 7d. Order, September 25, 1860.

Alexander Grafton, Lower Darling—Received £2 14s 6d, paid 1s, balance £2 13s 6d. No order.

George H. Bunn, St. Omer's, near Braidwood—Received £300, paid £30 15s, balance £269 5s. Order, October 29, 1860.

Samuel George Williams, Nundle—Received £38 2s, paid £4 14s 4d, balance £33 7s 8d. Order, December 31, 1850.

James Conlen, Queanbeyan—Received £11 11s, paid £7 5s 10s, balance £4 5s 2d. Order, November 10, 1860.

Henry Harton, Tamworth—Received £3 5s 9d, paid £3 2s 2d, balance 3s 7d. Order, December 31, 1860.

Alexander Urquhart—Paid £228 0s 5d order. Old estate. All funds paid out to administrator.

D. J. Edwards, Kentucky—Paid £5 6s 2d, balance £11 13s 6d. Order, June 7, 1859.

Henry Low, Tenterfield—Paid £67 14s 6d, balance £15 0s 5d. Order, March 3, 1860.

James Bradshaw, Crackenback—Paid £1 5s, balance £95 0s 5d. Order, May 11, 1859.

John Carty, Muttamah—Paid £4 14s 3d. Order, January 25, 1860. All funds paid out.

James Corbett, Dubbo—Paid £8 10s 6d, balance £2 5s 10d. Order, April 19, 1860.

Jouble Jacob, West Maitland—Paid £7 14s 10d. Order, March 29, 1860. All funds paid out.

John M'Donald, Tenterfield—Paid £19 6s 6d, balance £3 5s 2d. Order, March 19, 1860.

John Purcell, Tamworth—Paid £3 6s 2d. Order, August 2, 1859. All funds paid out.

J. Horrigan, Maitland—Paid £1 18s 6d, balance £11 8s. Order, January 12, 1859.

Charles Evans—Paid £20 18s 1d. Order, Old estate. All funds paid out.

W. S. Seele, Casino—Paid £1, balance £3 1s 5d. Order, December 23, 1859.

James Groves, Tooki Tooki, Richmond River—Paid £13 9s. Order, October 21, 1859. All funds paid out.

John Bent—Paid £7 10s, balance £69 11s.

William Bunn, Adelong—Paid £114 3s 5d, balance £3 10s. Order, March 8, 1860.

Henry Trehmayer, Dungog—Paid £35 17s 8d. Order, February 2, 1859. All funds paid out.

James Dodge, Sydney—Paid £3 10s, balance £1 18s 5d. Order, April 17, 1860.

Samuel Hand, Yass—Paid £42 7s 6d. Order, June 23, 1859. All funds paid out.

James Harkins, Adelong—Paid £14 18s 6d. Order, May 14, 1860. All funds paid out.

Richard Kelly, Yass—Paid £15 4s 6d. Order, February 22, 1858. All funds paid out to widow, on Judge's order.

John Swan, Richmond River—Paid £14 12s. Order, July 29, 1858. All funds paid out.

Thomas Davies, Wee Waa—Paid £27 0s 6d. Order, February 10, 1860. All funds paid out.

Patrick Farrell—Paid £14 2s 10d. Order, Old estate. All funds paid out to brother, on Judge's order.

Hugh M'Manus—Paid £38 10s 8d, balance £231 4s 2d. Order, Old estate.

SALE OF FURNITURE.—Mr. Walter Bradley sold yesterday the furniture of Mr. John Macnamara, Hunter-street, which realized between £800 and £900.

WAVERLEY.—This Municipal Council held its weekly meeting at the Council Chambers on Tuesday, 19th instant. Present:—The Chairman, councillors Birrell, Vickery, Smith, Browne, Watkins, Simmons, Watt, and Dickson. The minutes of the proceedings of the last meeting read and confirmed. Correspondence — Copies of letters read despatched since the last meeting, also the following letters received: 1st. From Mr. J. E. Bailey. 2nd. From the Postmaster-General, with reference to the removal of the Waverley Post Office, and requesting the Council to recommend a suitable person to the appointment. Moved by councillor Browne, seconded by councillor Watt, and resolved, "That the chairman be requested to recommend Mr. Thomas for the appointment." Reports—Councillor Vickery brought up and moved the adoption of a report from the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of the following sums:—For day labour, Waverley-street, £7 16s. 6d.; day labour, Flood-street, £7 10s.; day labour, Birrell-street, £22 14s. 1d.: total, £38 1d. 7d. Report adopted. The Council then proceeded to the further consideration of Draft By-laws, postponed from the last meeting, and having amended and passed the remaining sections, it was moved by councillor Smith, and resolved—"That the Draft By-Laws Nos. 1 and 2, of 1861, as amended and passed by this Council, be fairly copied and transmitted to the Honorable the Attorney-General for submission to the Governor-General and Executive Council." Councillor Vickery handed in two notices of motion for consideration at the next meeting, and obtained leave to withdraw a notice of motion on the business paper." In pursuance of notice, it was moved by councillor Vickery (leave to amend being granted), "That the By-law Committee be requested to frame a by-law for the consideration of this council at its next meeting, which shall have the effect of preventing the adoption of any report recommending the expenditure of any sum of money exceeding £10 until the same shall have been laid upon the council table one week, and its recommendations placed upon the business paper, except in some cases of great emergency." Motion seconded by councillor Watt, and carried. Moved by councillor Vickery, and resolved, "That the council clerk be instructed to prepare the assessment for the present year forthwith." This terminated the proceedings, and the council then rose.

On Monday morning the Fontenoy-street Schools, Liverpool, were reopened after the Christmas holidays. Workmen having been employed to affix a ventilator, they stupidly closed the air pipes which carried off the smoke from the coke-heating apparatus, and the consequence was that the children and their teachers (two of the sisters of Charity) were nearly all suffocated. Many of them remain in a dangerous state.

A monster entertainment was given at Crewe yesterday week by the directors of the London and North-Western Railway Company to their workmen on the occasion of the completion of a new workshop. About 3000 persons sat down to tea in the workshops, which were splendidly decorated for the occasion, and the tea was made in two gigantic and original kettles—two locomotive engines being employed for the purpose of making the "Chinese brew." Several of the directors were present, and the evening was spent in the most pleasant manner.

Grace Darling's father, who has passed the greater part of his long life upon the outer Fern Island, or Longstone, on the coast of Northumberland, as keeper of the lighthouse, has been pensioned off by the Corporation of the Trinity House, London. Mr. Darling is succeeded by his son, Mr. William Darling; and another of his children, Mr. Brooks Darling, is keeper of the Coquet Island lighthouse, on the Northumbrian coast.

It is reported that Mrs. Bowlby will receive £10,000 of the indemnity money secured from the Chinese for the widows of the victims. The officers widows' share in £12,000. The Times has granted Mrs. Bowlby a handsome annuity, according to its usual liberal dealing with the members of its staff.

KIANDRA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 22ND.—WEATHER.—Since Wednesday there has been a decided change. Our recent fine bright weather has given place to clouds, rain, and wind—quite a foretaste of winter. The only trade now flourishing is the drawing in of wood for winter fuel.

MINING.—No marked alteration. Many claims idle for want of water. It is to be hoped we shall now get a good supply, and then a few fine weeks of good working weather before the winter weather sets in in earnest. If so, the ground-sluicing claims will turn out a large quantity of gold. The prospecting tunnel party, on New Chum Hill, have a large accumulation of wash-dirt on hand, and are only waiting for rain in order to astonish the natives. We have been given to understand that another share has been lately disposed of for £210. Several more tunnels are about being commenced on this hill.

PUBLIC-HOUSES.—Several have been lately abandoned in the neighbourhood of Kiandra, and the licenses cancelled. Some parties, who firmly believe that things will revive next spring, have got their premises registered for terms varying from three to six months. Others are willing to take the smallest offer. Thus good weatherboard houses, that cost originally from £120 to £300, may now be had for £10 to £30. But very few have the means, or if they had, the pluck to speculate.

There is no doubt that many old hands will return and give Kiandra a good trial next spring, for many of them, when pushed, confess that, weather permitting, they can get more gold here, with a less amount of labour than on any other field in the colony.

NUGGET.—A very fine nugget of pure gold, weighing upwards of two pounds, was taken out of a ground sluicing claim on Surface Hill this week, so that even this patch is not yet worked out. Several parties here are still making good wages.

JACKASS FLAT.—The ground sluicing claim worked out last week between 120 and 130 ounces. Nearly all the flat has been bought up by Chinamen, many having lately returned from Lambing Flat.

NEW RUSH.—About five miles out towards the Tumut, we have a report of a new rush: some very coarse gold having been found whilst cutting a race.

Parties are still persevering in putting down shafts on Surface Hill, in the hope of striking a gold-bearing reef. The quartz is there in any quantity, but the gold still continues to elude their grasp. Everything very dull and quiet.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Monday evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Brandy	200	13	1
Gin	56	9	6
Whisky	39	13	6
Rum	448	2	0
Perfumed spirits	0	16	8
Wine	76	14	0
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	37	5	10
(in bottle)	6	5	8
Tobacco and snuff	133	6	0
Cigars	11	10	10
Tea	473	19	1
Sugar, unrefined	26	12	6
Opium	114	9	9
Pilotage	10	6	0
Dues	1	0	0
Total	£1641	15	8

The following is a summary of the cargoes of the several vessels which have cleared from London and Liverpool during the month of December for the port of Sydney, and have not yet arrived:—

Akbar, 734 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £796; coloured ditto, £268; woollens, £430; worsteds and stuffs, £400; flannels, £65; linen, £401; cotton and woollens, £186; muslins, £480; silk and velvets, £529; millinery £535; hosiery, £1302; haberdashery, £260; French gloves, 2 cases; cotton and linen shirts, £460; apparel, £4378; blankets, £695; carpets and rugs, £94; straw hats, £736; felt ditto and caps, £278; shawls and mantles, £61; wrought leather, £20; saddlery, £1091; books, £59; paper, 408 cwt.; stationery, £449; upholstery, £66; brushware, £122; turnery, £18; toys, £7; pianos, £105; cutlery, £14; saws, £106; firearms, £528; general hardware, £1792; bar and rod iron, 97 tons 5 cwt.; hoop iron, 4 tons 11 cwt.; sheet iron, 2 tons 15 cwt.; plate iron, 21 tons; pig iron, 55 tons; sheet lead, 1 ton 12 cwt.; pipe lead, 1 ton; copper, 12 cwt.; tin plates, £10; ingot tin, 12 cwt.; nails, 11 tons, 8 cwt.; steel, 1 ton 7 cwt.; linseed oil, 1150 gallons; rape oil, 780 gallons; olive oil, 31 gallons; turpentine, 1170 gallons; naptha, 1000 gallons; varnish, £2[illegible]; paints, £462; glue, 26 cwt.; resin, 10 cwt.; pitch and tar, 40 barrels; flint glass, £327; foreign window glass, 70 cases; earthenware, £356; glass bottles, £23; ship cordage, £1050; small twine, £21; canvas, £559; agricultural implements, £1035; gunpowder, 8 cwt.; blacking, 5 barrels; tobacco, 3448 lbs.; brandy, 2348 gallons; rum, 10,926 gallons; British spirit, in bulk, 1074 gallons; cider, 63 gallons; perfumed spirits, 14 gallons; red wine, 1504 gallons; white wine, 1275 gallons; beer, in bulk, 697 barrels; ditto, in glass, 104 barrels; salt fish, £25; assorted oilmen's stores, £650; vinegar, 6 gallons; groceries, £80; mustard, £370; starch, £780: oatmeal, 6 cwt.; soda, 3 tons; candles, 134 cwt.; currants, 43 cwt.; almonds, 3 cwt.; liquorice juice, 14 cwt.; ginger, 6 cwt.; confectionery, £101; succades, 350 cases; apothecary ware, £858; sulphur, 2 cwt.; cement, 400 barrels; lucifers, 10 cases; vestas, 78 cases. Total declared value of cargo, £34,100.

Phœnician, 478 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £1052; coloured ditto, £52; printed ditto, £625; woollens, £738; worsteds and stuffs, £1011; flannels, £782; linen, £70; cotton and woollens, £534; general drapery, £40; silk and velvets, £170; ribbons, £254; millinery, £25; hosiery, £560; haberdashery, £1553; stays, £174; cotton handkerchiefs, £21; apparel, £2526; blankets, £195; carpets and rugs, £23; toilet covers, £50; felt hats and caps, £885; foreign ditto, 1 case; shawls and mantles, £52; wrought leather, £4345; saddlery, £255; books, £12; paper, 20 cwt.; stationery, £164; brushware, £30; general hardware, £224; nails, 4 tons; earthenware, £55; small twine, £35; machinery, £630; rum, 1635 gallons; British spirits in bulk, 937 gallons; perfumed spirits, 20 gallons; beer in bulk, 525 barrels; beer in glass, 137 barrels; cheese, 53 cwt.; assorted oilmen's stores, £606; vinegar, 2500 gallons; foreign salad oil, 100 gallons; white salt, 50 tons; other alkalies, 11 tons; foreign candles, 24 cwt.; essential oils and foreign perfumery, 1 case; currants, 630 cwt.; almonds, 10 cwt.; figs, 49 cwt.; liquorice juice, 2 cwt.; confectionery, £20; apothecary ware, £112; cement, 600 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £22,378.

Queen Bee, 726 tons, from London: Paper, 171 cwt.; stationery, £1148; general hardware, £455; steel, 8 tons 13 cwt.; linseed oil, 332 gallons; foreign window glass, 160 cases; machinery, £330 tons; slates, 40 tons; rum, 2072 gallons; beer, in bulk, 390 barrels: ditto, in glass, 93 barrels; assorted oilmen's stores, £103; vinegar, 2500 gallons; mustard, £19; candles, 145 cwt.; confectionery, £27; apothecary ware, £36; cement, 1000 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £8574.

Centurion, 639 tons, from London: Plain cottons, £1254; coloured ditto, £302; printed ditto, £1517; woollens, £2141; worsteds and stuffs, £140; flannels, £1655; linen, £393; cotton and woollens, £611; muslins, £135; silk and cotton, £187; silk and velvets, £271; foreign silk, 6 cases; bonnets, £318; millinery, £1062; hosiery, £860; sewing thread, £375; haberdashery, £499; French gloves, 1 case; stays, £250; umbrellas, £5; cotton and linen shirts, £240; apparel, £4044; blankets, £703; carpets and rugs, £180; straw hats, £212; felt hats and caps, £1059; shawls and mantles, £80; wrought leather, £8743; saddlery, £1571; books, £1362; paper, 318 cwt.; stationery, £608; foreign ditto, 5 cases; paperhangings, £200; upholstery, £100; iron bedsteads, £500; brushware, £4; plated and papier mache goods, £135; toys, £25; foreign ditto, 1 case; pianos, £55; corks, 1561 lbs.; tobacco pipes, 38 cases; tools, £140; cutlery, £187; fire-arms, £256; general hardware, £1557; pipe lead, 1 ton 6 cwt.; copper, 9 tons 14 cwt; nails, 25 tons 17 cwt.; zinc, 2 tons 5 cwt.; linseed oil, 50 gallons; paints, £13; foreign flint glass, 1 case; earthenware, £97; foreign ditto, 2 cases; small twine, £20; bushel and gunny bags, £96; canvas, £210; agricultural implements, £25; machinery, £1650; tobacco, 10,654 lbs.; brandy, 415 gallons; British spirits in bulk, 29 gallons; cider, 36 gallons; perfumed spirits, 28 gallons; red wine, 1870 gallons; white wine, 47 gallons; beer, in bulk, 498 barrels; ditto, in glass, 66 barrels; provisions, £70; cheese, 10 cwt.; bacon and hams, 61 cwt.; salt fish, £100; assorted oilmen's stores, £255; vinegar, 120 gallons; foreign salad oil, 6 gallons; groceries, £45; white salt, 5 tons; candles, 30 cwt.; soap, 10 cwt.; perfumery, £10; almonds, 21 cwt.; apothecary ware, £190; cement, 50 barrels. Total declared value of cargo, £43,848.

Helen Wallace, 661 tons, from Liverpool: Plain cottons, £910; printed ditto, £20; silk and velvets, £30; apparel, £706; wrought leather, £43; saddlery, £630; books, £362; paper, 138 cwt.; stationery, £197; foreign ditto, 1 case; upholstery, £14; iron bedsteads, £285; plated and papier mache goods, £215; pianos, £60; jewellery, £171; camp ovens, £20; firearms, £248; general hardware, £1359; galvanised iron, 49 tons 6 cwt.; sheet lead, 1 ton; pipe lead, 10 cwt.; tinplates, £180; ingot iron, 1 ton 3 cwt.; linseed oil, 80 gallons, rape oil, 130 gallons; paints, £46; pitch and tar, 8 barrels; flint glass, £435; plate glass, 1500 feet; earthenware, £540; ship cordage, £34; railway materials, £500; machinery, £220; tobacco, 195 lbs.; rum, 14,628 gallons; beer in bulk, 555 barrels; bacon and hams, 84 cwt.; salt fish, £60; assorted oilmen's stores, £24; starch, £310; white salt, 293 tons; rock salt, 10 tons; other alkalies, 7 tons. Total declared value of cargo, £12,367.

E. T. L., 315 tons, from Liverpool: Pig iron, 25 tons; galvanised iron, 24 tons; railway materials, £3000; bricks, 4000; British spirits in glass, 147 gallons; beer in glass, 19 barrels; assorted oilmen's stores, £290; white salt, 64 tons; coke, 10 tons. Total declared value of cargo, £4181.

The China Overland Report of the 31st of January gives the subjoined report of the tea market at Hongkong, Shanghae, Foo Chow, and Canton:—

Exports.—Tea.—The business transacted during the fortnight at all the ports has been unusually small, the same features characterising the trade throughout, namely, an unwillingness on the part of foreigners to buy, owing to the excessive export, and to unfavourable advices from the home markets, and firmness on the part of the teamen, arising from the smallness of the stock, and the heavy cost of the teas. The arrivals from the country have been very small lately, and the hopes entertained of the new greens coming to market have not been realised. The approach of the China new year (February 10), the disinclination of the natives to embark in enterprises of any kind at this period of the year, and the desire of enjoying the festivities under the paternal roof, may well account for this cessation in the supply; but the firmness of the teamen as to price is certainly a singular feature, inasmuch as the pressure for money at this period being always great, produce usually falls in consequence. This fact may certainly be deemed indicative of the high cost of teas, and of there being little probability of their becoming cheaper. This may arise from obstacles in the transit, from anarchy in the tea districts, or from both causes combined. The effect is the same. As for the new greens, considering the enormous price which parties are willing to give for them, their being detained so long is an unprecedented feature, which no published statement has satisfactorily solved. Under such circumstances, it would, in ordinary cases, be supposed that a combination of the proprietors of the tea would enable a sufficient sum of money to be raised to remove any obstacle. Meanwhile, the export to Great Britain is unprecedentedly large, and so is that of black teas to the United States.

[The quotations at Canton and Shanghae are "ship off" rates; Macao and Foo Chow "short prices."

Shanghae.—Black.—A small amount of business during the past fortnight has again to be reported. The arrival of the English mail of 26th November with highly unfavourable advices would under ordinary circumstances, have produced a considerable decline in rates; but the very great scarcity of tea at this port has given holders a firmness too strong to be easily shaken. A few chops of fair Ningchow and some parcels of Hohow kinds have arrived via Ningpo, chiefly under contract, and have been shipped to England by their owners in preference to sale on this market. Purchases to date now amount to 80,500 chests, and the stock on the market of all kinds is not more than 9400 chests. The following quotations are last mail's rates repeated:—Oopack, none; Ningchow, 27½ to 30½ taels; Hohow kinds, 22 to 65 taels; Heechow ditto, 19 to 23 taels; common ditto, 14 to 17 taels; Flowery pekoes, 33 to 40 taels. Greens.—With regard to this class of teas, the last report may almost be repeated. The greatest scarcity still continues to exist, and it seems to be generally admitted that a very large portion of the crop has been destroyed.

Foo-Chow-Foo.—Continued unfavourable advices from London have induced foreigners to retire from the market. There is little tea remaining suitable for shipment to the United States, the export for which market, as far as Foo-Chow is concerned, may be considered over. A demand continues for Australia, and the stock remaining unsold being small, the teamen are by no means inclined to be much easier in their rates, notwithstanding the proximity of the China new year. Scented teas, however, have declined about 3 taels. The settlements of the fortnight are reported as under:—Congou, 10,000 chests and 7500 half-chests, at 7½ to 13 taels for trashy and low; 12 to 15 taels for very to good common; 16 to 20 taels for but middling to middling; 19 to 24 for medium to fine Ningchows. Oolongs, 1500 half-chests at 11 to 20 taels for low Foo-chow packed to good cargo. Flowery Pekoe, 500 chests, at 24 to 45 taels, common and middling are easier. Scented teas, 5500 boxes middling to fine 21 to 24 taels; a small parcel, very inferior, brought 16½ taels only. Leaving an unsold stock upon the market of 35,000 chests congou (whereof 3000 are Ningchows); souchong, none; flowery pekoe, 1500 chests; Oolong, 2500 half-chests; scented teas, 3000 boxes.

Canton.—The transactions during the fortnight have been upon a most limited scale—foreigners declining to purchase owing to the unfavourable nature of the advices from London, and the teamen refusing to reduce their rates owing to the small stock and the heavy cost of their teas by reason of the transit charges. A few chops of congou have arrived, but no more country greens, which there are eager purchasers for in the market for shipment to New York. The following is the report of the settlements for the fortnight. Congou.—Four chops ooname and oopacks at 23½ to 28½ taels. Scented Teas.—1500 boxes orange pekoe at 24 to 29 taels, and 5000 boxes caper at 15 to 24 taels. Powchong.—500 half-chests and 1000 10-catty boxes at 20 taels. Canton Greens.—6000 boxes gunpowder at 17 to 19 taels; 500 packages imperial, at 19 to 20 taels; 100 half-chests young hyson, at 20 to 22 taels; 500 half-chests hysonskin, at 15 to 17 taels.

We subjoin Messrs. Russell and Sturge's circular, dated Manila, 7th January, 1861.

Sugar.—The market is very firm in consequence of advices from Europe and United States by last mail, but transactions are necessarily limited, owing to reduced stocks and light receipts. We hear that 5¼ dollars per picul has been paid for 3000 piculs currant-clayed from second-hands, and some dealers offer to contract for moderate quantities from the new crop, deliverable in March and April, at the same price. Receipts of low grades are 9000 piculs Zebu, of which 7000 piculs were engaged prior to arrival at 3 13-16 dollars and balance, with 3000 piculs Iloilo are not yet settled. About 1500 piculs new Pangasinan have been taken at 4⅞ dollars to 4¼ dollars per picul.

Hemp.—Increased limits from Great Britain cause great firmness, and prices would no doubt advance considerably were it not for unfavourable advices from the United States, and small quantity of tonnage for Great Britain in port. Receipts are light, as usual, at this season, and this tends to advance prices, but some transactions from second hands and from parcels to arrive next month have relieved the market, and we quote 4 3-16 dollars to 4¼ for current grades, and 4¼ dollars to 4⅞ dollars for Sorsogan, with receipts of 10,000 piculs since our last.

Receipts for 1860 were 486,000 piculs against 486,000 piculs in 1859, and export to all quarters 397,000 piculs against 420,000 piculs in 1859. Consumption for cordage in 1860 about 25,000 piculs; and vessels now in port loading for Europe and United States will clear out the stock remaining, and require a considerable part of what is expected this month.

Coffee.—Further receipts of 300 piculs new crop Laguna, taken at 13 13-16 dollars per picul in silver, equivalent to 15¼ dollars gold.

Rice.—Moderate receipts from Pangasinian, taken at 2 dollars to 2¼ dollars silver per caban for consumption here.

Indigo.—Receipts, 100 cases Ilocos, and transactions are reported to the extent of 50 quintals ordinary grade at 25 dollars and 300 quintals fair to good Ilocos at 30 dollars to 38 dollars per quintal, according to quality.

Mother-of-Pearl Shells.—No receipts

Sapanwood.—Straight, from godown, 1¼ dollars to 1½ dollar per picul.

Cordage.—Steam made, 9¼ dollars to 10 dollars per picul for usual assortments.

Buffalo Hides.—Demand slack, and 7¼ dollars per picul would be accepted. Large cuttings wanted at 9 dollars per picul.

Cigars.—No sale since our last. Notice has been given that in future, until further notice, payment will be required for cigars half in silver or its equivalent balance being, as usual, in currency (large gold coin).

Exchanges.—Demand for sterling is very slack, and rates have gone against sellers, first-class at six months being freely offered at 4-1¼. On Amoy sales are moderate at 16¼ per cent. premium for short, and on Hongkong at 12 to 14 per cent. premium for thirty days and three days' bills. Mexican and other dollars 11 per cent. premium.

MELBOURNE MARKETS.

(From the Argus, March 21st.)

THE MILLS.—A steady town-trade business is reported at rather advancing prices. Quotations are—for fine flour £17 to £17 10s per ton, Haxall and Gallego 42s per barrel, bran 1s 3d per bushel, oatmeal £23 per ton. Wheat in good demand at from 7s to 7s 9d per bushel.

Retail Markets.—Butchers' Meat: Beef 3d to 5d per lb., mutton 3d to 4d ditto, veal 8d to 9d ditto, pork 9d to 10d ditto. Poultry: Turkeys 12s to 20s each, geese 14s to 17s per pair, ducks 8s to 10s ditto, fowls 7s to 8s ditto, rabbits 5s to 7s per brace, butter (fresh) 1s 4d to 1s 6d per lb., eggs 2s 9d to 3s per dozen; milk 10d per quart, bread 7d to 8d the 4 lb. loaf.

Hay Market.—The supply this week has been light, but owing to the heavy rains buyers have been few and prices have consequently undergone no change, rates continuing to rule at from £7 to £8 per ton for best hay, and from £3 15s to £6 10s for inferior and second-class sorts.

Live Stock.—Messrs. Power, Rutherford, and Co. give the annexed report:—Fat cattle—Large numbers forward, principally second quality. Prices down to store quotations. We have sold 174 head (Glen's) at £5 9s bullocks, £4 9s cows; 100 (Bead and Morgan's) at £4 8s all round; also several small lots at fair market rates. Best bullocks, £6 to £8 10s; second ditto, £3 to £5; best cows, £6 to £7; second ditto, £3 10s to £4. Calves.—A good number in; prices 18s to 35s. Fat Sheep.—The market is much brisker this week, and top pens were readily cleared off at fair figures. We have sold 995, Rowcroft's, at 12s; 687, Moffatt's, 13s to 16s; 1630, Parker's, ewes 10s to 11s, wethers 12s 6d to 14s; and 1400 Miller's, outside, at 11s. Best wethers are 13s to 15s, second ditto 11s to 12s, ewes 9s to 11s. Lambs.—No demand. Prices for a small lot, from 9s 2d to 12s 10d."—Messrs. Dalmahoy Campbell and Co. report: "Fat Cattle.—The number penned during Monday and Tuesday amounted to 1036 head. Owing to a full supply, and an anticipation that it would be kept up throughout the week, the opening sales on Monday passed off heavily. On Tuesday, the attendance was very small, on account of the wet; and so far as the sales have gone this week we report a very dull market. Prime pens bullocks brought from £6 10s to £7 2s 6d; ditto cows, from £5 10s to £7; good quality bullocks, from £5 to £6; ditto cows, from £4 5s to £4 15s; second quality bullocks, from £4 to £4 15s; ditto cows, from £3 to £4; inferior, at store rates. We have sold one draft of 123 head (Messrs. Bakewell and Lyall's) the bullocks at from £4 to £7; cows, from £4 10s to £5 10s. Fat sheep—A very moderate supply, viz., 6371, to hand. Demand for good to prime lots rather in excess of the number offered. The sales effected are, a few prime pens wethers, at from 15s 6d to 16s 6d; prime ordinary weights ditto, from 14s to 15s; good quality ditto, 13s; second quality, 12s. One prime draft ewes, 11s; second quality ditto, 10s; inferior ditto, 8s."

Horse Market.—Mr. B. Purcell reports:—There has not been much done in broken horses this week, as the weather was very unfavourable, but there is still a good demand for unbroken stock, which, if in condition, sell at high prices. The market is rather bare of good hacks and well broken light harness horses, for which I have had several inquiries. I have disposed of ordinary cart horses at from £17 to £35; stock horses, £12 to £25. On Friday, the remainder of the Wade horses, unbroken colts and fillies, in good condition, at from £9 5 to £33, averaging £13 10s. Same day, Mr. Stephenson's lot, from Goulburn, the remainder of them consisting chiefly of light unbroken fillies, at from £2 to £15, averaging £6 12s.

The Bishop of Orvieto has circulated a pastoral letter in his diocese, condemning the circulation of all "irreligious, immoral, and lying books."

The lawsuit at the instance of the liquidators of the Western Bank (Scotland) against former directors has again been brought before the Court of Sessions this winter, and been made the subject of a debate of forty hours, altogether, before Lord Ordinary Kinloch, on certain preliminary questions of relevancy. The defenders have, in the readjusted record, been reduced from nineteen to fourteen.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED.—Mr. L. ESKELL, Surgeon-Dentist, 21, Hunter-street, Sydney, may be consulted daily at the Prince of Wales Hotel, Edward-street, Brisbane. Mr. L. E. respectfully announces to the gentry and inhabitants of Brisbane and the surrounding districts, that, by the advice and request of several families, he has opened an establishment, trusting that those persons requiring Dental Aid under skilful superintendence will avail themselves of the present opportunity.

DR. PERCY and CO. may still be consulted on all diseases connected with the nervous system. Debility, paralysis, and rheumatism, whether arising from excessive indulgence, the heat of an Australian climate, or previous disorders, may be cured by the exhibition of their newly discovered remedies, and the application of the electro-galvanic battery. 94, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

CHAVASSE'S VEGETABLE ANTIBILIOUS PILLS. —These excellent pills having already reached the extensive sale of 500 boxes per week, require no further comment on their medicinal virtues. Sold only at the Glebe Dispensary.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAY-RELL and CO.'s Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney, and sold by their appointed agents.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the public as the best remedy for acidity of the stomach, heartburn, headache, gout and indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for ladies and children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable effervescing draught, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During hot seasons and, above all, in hot climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD and CO., 172, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable chemists throughout the Empire.

TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, in 1 and 2 dozen cases. FOSS, SON, and CO., Pitt-street.

THE GENUINE TRICOPHEROUS, 9s. per dozen. SENIOR, opposite Jamison-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS.—Spring Variations.—Scarcely a function in the human body escapes some inconvenience at this season. The stomach, the liver, the brain, and the skin, are chiefly the affected functions; and for these Holloway's remedies are certain antidotes. Sold at 244, Strand, London, and at all druggists.

THE GENUINE PERSIAN POWDER, for the extermination of insects and vermin of all descriptions, especially mosquitos. Liberal allowance to the trade. J. S. NORRIE, operative chemist, 222, Pitt-street.

FRESH ENGLISH DRUGS! 313, George-street.—LARMER'S Drug Establishment is now replete with the largest stock in Sydney. Valuable shipments shortly expected. W. Larmer begs to inform his friends that he buys all goods for cash through his agent in the London market, and is therefore able to sell at greatly reduced prices.

HEALTH IS BETTER THAN WEALTH.—LARMER'S Aromatic Mixture, prepared expressly for the colony. An excellent family medicine, being the best remedy ever discovered for bile, headache, indigestion, spasm, inflammation, &c. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s 6d. 313, George-street.

CHEAP BREAD AND LARGE PUDDINGS, by using HARPER TWELVETREES' Baking and Pastry POWDER. The great saving of flour astonishes all who have used it. Try a small packet, and notice its surprising results.

TESTIMONIALS.

"I like no baking powder so well as 'Harper Twelvetrees' baking and pastry powder,' for I find it makes the flour go further."—Mrs. Thorne, New North-road, London.

"I like 'Harper Twelvetrees' baking and pastry powder' exceedingly, and always feel satisfaction in recommending it."—Mrs. Brown, Mile End, London.

"Your baking powder is superior to any I have ever used."—M. Provost, St. John's, Oxford.

"I have constantly used your baking and pastry powder, and my pastry and cakes have been praised by every one."—E. Pinel, Jersey.

"I consider that your baking powder is superior to any article for those who suffer from indigestion."—E. Jocelyn.

Sold in packets at 1d. and 2d.; and in canisters at 6d. and 1s., by grocers, druggists, and corn-chandlers everywhere.

Sold by all grocers and druggists. Wholesale agency for Sydney, 89, York-street.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., free from adulteration.—The great Medical Journal, the London LANCET, on the 4th February, 1854, declared the Samples of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL were entirely pure from copper, and this statement was afterwards fully confirmed by the analytical chemist, Dr. Hassall, in his work on Food and its Adulterations.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL, of Soho-square, London, who have for many years enjoyed the high honour of supplying her Majesty's table with their manufactures, wish to call the attention of consumers to the great superiority of their pickles, sauces, jams, tart fruits, potted meats, and other table delicacies, the whole of which are prepared with that strict attention to quality and purity, for which they have been so long celebrated. Their sauces are universally admitted to be the best exported, and those who have once tasted them never return to inferior kinds. C. and B. use none but the best ingredients in their various preparations, and although purchasers may not be able to obtain them so cheaply as the goods shipped by other manufacturers, the superiority of quality will be found to more than compensate for any increase of cost. To buy a cheap article because it is cheap is merely to throw money away.

C. and B.'s orange marmalade cannot be equalled—it is made in silver pans, entirely from the Seville orange; their mushroom catsup also is the very best that can be obtained from the famed Leicestershire mushrooms.

The above, and all other articles of CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S manufacture may be procured of storekeepers in Sydney, and throughout the Colonies. C. and B. are wholesale agents for Lea and Perrins Worcestershire Sauce.

DIVING APPARATUS.—C. E. HEINKE, submarine Engineer, 79, Great Portland-street, London, begs to call the attention of shipowners, merchants, captains, &c., &c., to the important improvement made by him in the SUBMARINE HELMET, DRESS, and APPARATUS, which enables a diver to remain any length of time under water for the recovery of property from wrecks, making and repairing foundations of harbours and bridges, and also for Pearl and Sponge Diving.

HANKS and COMPANY, Australian Tea Mart, 478, George-street, opposite the Market.—H. and Co. beg to inform the public they have not removed their business, nor have they connection with any house of the same name who has done so.

FOR SALE, 3-bushel BAGS. WILLIAM WRIGHT, Druitt-street.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT. — GRAND EXPOSITION of AUTUMN and WINTER NOVELTIES at DENISON HOUSE, George-street, on THURSDAY next, 28th instant.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. have much pleasure in announcing the receipt of their autumn and winter novelties by the undermentioned late arrivals, viz.,

39 packages, ex Granite City
95 ditto, ex Edith Byrne
37 ditto, ex Liberator
12 ditto, ex mail steamer Northam,

in all one hundred and eighty-three packages, amounting to nearly twenty-five thousand pounds, the whole of which has been most carefully selected by their buyer, Mr. Grimshaw, whose experience in the British and continental markets as buyer for the well known house of Messrs. George Hitchcock and Co., St. Paul's Churchyard, London, for more than fifteen years, warrants F. G. and Co. in asserting that their Exposition of Novelties on THURSDAY next will far exceed any of their previous displays, or in fact any yet shewn in the colonies.

N.B.—An advertisement in detail will appear in next Wednesday's papers.

Saturday, 23rd March.

DO NOT DELAY.—DAWSON, BAGAN, and CO. beg to inform the public that, in consequence of the improvements to their premises taking a longer time to complete than at first anticipated, they have determined to continue SELLING OFF the Stock at Commerce House, 406, George-street, for a short time longer. As this is a bona fide CLEARING SALE for a special purpose, all who favour D., B., and Co. with a call will find genuine goods offered at prices much under their value.

Real French printed barege, from 7½d. per yard
Printed muslins for dresses, from 4½d. ditto
Alpacas, from 6½d. ditto
Earlston ginghams, from 6½d. ditto
White longcloths, from 3½d. ditto
Silk dresses, full length, from 25s. 6d. each
Flounced muslin dresses, from 5s. 9d. ditto
Fancy mohair dresses, 12 yards, from 5s. 9d. ditto
Ladies' white cotton hose, from 4s. dozen
Ditto lawn handkerchiefs, from 2s. 1½d. ditto
French wove stays, from 3s. 11d. pair
Straw bonnets, from 3d.
Silk ditto, from 9d.
Men's and boy's coats, from 1s. 11d.
Men's doe trousers, from 10s. 6d.
Men's blue flannel sacs, from 12s. 6d.
Gentlemen's, youths', and boys' shirts, ties, braces, hats, and clothing, suited to the season, in great variety.

FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS, only 7s. 6d. each.—For ease, elegance, and durability they have no rival; they are made with and without collars, plain and gauntlet cuffs; collars to fit the same. HOBSON and WHITING, 69, Hunter-street.

NEW MILLINERY and FRENCH SILKS, ex mail steamer Northam.—FRANCIS GILES and CO. have great pleasure in informing their numerous patrons that their splendid shipment of novelties in millinery and rich black and fancy silks, ex the above late arrival, will be exhibited in their show room on MONDAY next, the 25th instant.

SELLING OFF! Selling Off! — J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

French muslin robes, 6s. 9d.; reduced from 18s. 6d.
French muslins, small patterns, 4½d.; reduced from 7½d.
French balzorines, 4½d.; reduced from 8½d.
French bareges, all wool, 6½d.; ditto 10½d.
French delaines, small patterns, 6½d.; ditto 9½d.
Cocoa-nut mats, 1s. 11d.; ditto 3s. 6d.
Hoyles' yard wide prints, 8 yards, for 2s. 11d.
German merinos, 12½d.; reduced from 1s. 9d.
Real French merinos, 2s. 6½d.; reduced from 3s. 6d.
Rich stamped muslin flouncing, 2½d.; worth 1s.
Ladies' white and brown hats, 1s. 11d.; worth 5s. 6d.
French bonnet ribbons, 6½d.; worth 1s.
Coloured saxony flannels, 1s. 11½d.; reduced from 2s. 6d.
Chenile scarfs, 8½d.; glazed linseys, 2½d.
Hollands, 6½d.; chintzes, 4½d.; unions, 4½d.
500 pieces black ribbon velvets, 1s.; worth 2s. 6d.

COLONIAL TWEED.—
Colonial plain tweed
Ditto shepherds and 42nd plaids
Ditto heather mixture, doe and tweed
Ditto Bedford cord, &c.

Are manufactured from first-class wool by M. M. CAMPBELL, late Thomas Barker and Co., Sussex-street.

GRASS SEEDS.—Just landed, fine fresh SEEDS—Lucerne, red and white clover, white hay, timothy grass, tall oat grass, cocksfoot, English rye grass, crested dogstail, sheeps fescue, wood grass, Italian rye grass, soft brome, and hair grass. Also, vegetable seeds, assorted. FRANCK, BROTHERS, and GANS.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Lead pipe, 1 inch, 1½, ¾ inch
White lead, genuine Rose brand, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Ditto, No. 2, 14, 28, and 56 lb. kegs
Linseed oil, boiled and raw, in 5-gallon iron drums.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, full weights
Bran ditto
Seaming twine.
MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S Edinburgh ALE, for SALE, at the stores of the undersigned, in prime condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

IRON and WOOD PLOUGHS, various makers, from 50s. each. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

MAURITIUS SUGARS, ex Picard; well selected. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

CONGOU TEAS, ex Antagonist, Norna, and Algernon. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

PATNA RICE, West India Arrowroot, and Groceries of all descriptions. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-st.

MANILA CORDAGE, Keating's Patent ½-inch to 2½-inch: also larger sizes. S. A. JOSEPH.

OATS.—Prime New Zealand Seed and Feed Oats, in lots to suit purchasers. S. A. JOSEPH.

TOBACCO, Key brand, prime new samples, in half-tierces. S. A. JOSEPH, 249, George-street.

FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, of the very best construction.—A. BLAU, 15, Hunter-st, first floor.

ON SALE, at the Waterloo Warehouse, 309, George-street:—
Quart vinegars
Quart and pint pickles
Mustard, 1-lb. and ½ lb.
Ditto, Colman's, ditto
Jams, Hill and Ledger's, and Volckman's
Starch, No. 1, Colman's
Castor oil, Batty's &c.
Patent groats, Robinson's
St. Vincent arrowroot
Eleme figs, in boxes
Jar salt
Scotch oatmeal
Pearl barley
Cocoa and chocolate, Taylor, Brothers'
Vermicilli and maccaroni
Candied peel
Jordan almonds
Saltpetre
Ginger, African and Jamaica
Bluestone
Soda crystals
Soap, London and Liverpool
Tartaric acid
Belmont candles
Red herrings, in tins
White ditto, in half-barrels
York hams, in tierces
Blacking, Day and Martin's
Assorted sauces, half-pints, Whybrow's
Capers
Currants
Shellard's tobacco.
D. COOPER and CO.

LION TOBACCO, just received, per Beaver, from New York, and for SALE by the undersigned.
LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

ON SALE, by the undersigned, ex Light of the Age and other late arrivals.
Turkey and Patna opium
Hemp, rape, and linseed
Refined liquorice, gelatine lozenges
Jujubes, gum pastiles
Gallipoli, colza, and castor oil
Holloway's pills and ointment
Rowland's odonto, kalydor, and macassar oil
Singleton's and Chamberlain's eye ointment
Butler's fluid extract sarsaparilla
Langton's and De Jongh's cod liver oil
Washing crystals, alum, pearl ash
Gum shellac and seedlac
Jamaica and African ginger
Rimmel's and Piesse and Lubin's perfumery
Tartaric and citric acid
Essence lemon and ripstone pippin
Cream tartar, carbonate soda
Sulphuric, nitric, and acetic acid
Oil sassafras, cloves, and wintergreen
Cochineal, saffron, orris root
Essence pear and pineapple
Sago flour, Hard's food
Oil peppermint and aniseed
Strychnine, quinine
West India arrowroot, tapioca
Seidlitz, gingerbeer, and lemonade powders
Soda water, wine, and vial corks, &c.
FOSS, SON, and CO., Pitt-street North.

GALVANIZED TINNED IRON TILES.—Morewood and Rogers' patent, on SALE.
Roofing Tiles, 3 feet x 2 feet. These form a very light, and at the same time strong, roof; the rafters may be 3 feet 6 inches apart, and the battens 2 feet 8 inches apart. They are very valuable for country use, as the tiles may be laid with facility by any ordinary workman. The weight of a roof covered with tinned iron tiles ranges from 90 lb. to 130 lb. per square of 100 feet, while a square of slate weighs about half a ton; this lightness effects a great saving in the timber and general fabric of a building, and makes a roof of this metal the most economical that can be erected. The tiles, if required, may be laid over old shingles, thus saving the expense and risk of stripping the roof.
Galvanized Iron Ridgecapping. This is well adapted for either iron, slated, or shingled roofs, and is the cheapest and most durable capping that can be used.
Galvanized Iron Guttering, Down-piping, Heads, Shoes, Brackets, &c.
Galvanized Tinned Sheet Iron, 6 feet x 2 feet.
E. C. WEEKES and CO., ironmongers, 398, George-street, Sydney.

STEAM ENGINES, to land ex Tiptree, and for SALE by the undersigned,—
One 12-horse power high pressure horizontal stationary steam engine, with large Cornish boiler, complete; with all connections, extra gauge tubes, &c., &c.
One 14-horse power portable steam engine, with multitubular boiler on wheels, complete, with all connections; 36 and 30 inch wire netting, &c.
GILFILLAN and CO., 18, Macquarie-place.

THE GALVANISED TINNED IRON GOSPEL OAK BRAND, formerly known as Morewood and Rogers' Patent, is now to be had only from the Gospel Oak Sheet Mills, Tipton, Staffordshire, England, through all London merchants.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard. —To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water—the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

WOOD of every description, cut to any length. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

CHARCOAL and Breeze of superior quality for stoves. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

LIME. Lime.—A constant supply of the best rocks. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

HAY, Corn, Chaff, and Bran in any quantity. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

SHINGLES and Laths, from the best splitters. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

POSTS and Rails, best ironbark, in any quantity. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

PALINGS, best ironbark, 5, 6, and 7 feet. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

COAL, best Wallsend, or A. A. Company, well screened. P. J. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

FIRST-CLASS TIMBER.—To Shipwrights, Contractors, Builders, Wheelwrights, and others.—The undersigned is prepared to execute orders to any extent for Ironbark Beams and Girders, either for ship, house, or bridge building; Railway Sleepers, Dray Shafts and Poles, Spokes, &c., &c., at the lowest market rates.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS, agent for Mr. George Dent. Produce agency, foot Market-street, Sydney.

LAND for SALE, in Prince-street. Apply to Mrs. NOBLE, at Mrs. James Chapman's, Lower George-st.

GALVANISED IRON 6, 7, and 8 feet lengths, curved and straight. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street.

TO WHEELWRIGHTS, blacksmiths, storekeepers, and others. The undersigned is now selling at the following reduced prices for cash:—
B. B. H. crown and lion iron at £12 per ton.
Sheet iron 8, 10, 12, 14 and up to 26 gauge, £14 ditto.
Axle blocks and boxes, 2 inch up to 3½, £18 10s. ditto.
Common iron, ditto ditto, £10 ditto.
THOMAS COLLINS, No. 83, Iron Yard, Parramatta-street.

IMPORTANT TO INNKEEPERS, Storekeepers, Capitalists, and others.—For SALE, at Ashford, Frazer's Creek, District of Wellingrove, New England, the SQUATTERS' HOME INN; also, a large and commodious weatherboard STORE, newly built.
The inn and store are situated on one of the finest stands in the Northern District, are in full trade, and doing a large and increasing business.
Terms and other particulars can be obtained by applying to JAMES LESLIE, proprietor; or JOHN FRAZER and CO., Wynyard-square, Sydney.

FOR SALE.—The Camperdown Hotel, with or without several additional allotments of land. The house faces the Sydney and Parramatta Roads at Camperdown. R. FORBES, 78, King-street.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN —Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars, apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

SNAIL'S BAY, Balmain.—Villa Sites for SALE. Two allotments, deep water frontage, with substantial stone wharf. One of the allotments is at the corner of a wide street, leading from Snail's Bay to Waterview Bay. Will be sold cheap, as the owners are leaving the colony. Apply to SYMONS and METHERELL, Snail's Bay.

THE NEWICK ESTATE.—SOUTHERN ROAD, NEAR BERRIMA.—FOR PRIVATE SALE, this well-known agricultural property, being COGHILL'S 600 ACRE GRANT, about five miles from Berrima. The improvements comprise a commodious residence, a well-stocked Orchard and Garden, and a large area of cleared ground.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street, Sydney.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.—For Private SALE, in the beautiful district of Illawarra, a splendid FARM of eighty-one acres of prime land, all cleared and fenced, laid down with clover and rye-grass. There is on the property a neat cottage, built of weatherboards and shingled roof, fronting the Sydney and Wollongong road. It also joins the property of Thomas Hall, Esq. The tramway leading from the Bellambi Wharf to the coal mines runs close to the house through the property, and yielding to the proprietor three halfpence per ton for all the coal that is shipped from Bellambi, and from the increased demand for these very superior coals, the purchaser may calculate on a very handsome income from that alone. It will also be acknowledged by all who are acquainted with the locality that it occupies the very best position for a public-house in the whole district. The nearest public-house to the mines at present is six miles; therefore, an industrious man with a small capital would, in a very short time, acquire a large fortune. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS ALLEN, commission agent, Market-street West.

FOR SALE, in the New England district, delivered either at Bendemere or Armidale, on 1st April:—
1000 ewes, 2 years and upwards
800 wethers, from 3 to 5 years old.
Application to be made to Mr. MARK, Emu Creek; or to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, in Queensland:—
3000 four-year old fat wethers
2000 three and four ditto.
Deliverable either at Drayton or Myall Creek, Queensland.
Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., 31, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, within 70 miles of Rockhampton, a first-class Sheep and Cattle STATION; capabilities very large, with 8000 good sheep, mostly ewes. Apply to TUCKER and CO., 288, George-street.

STORE SHEEP FOR SALE.—
Maiden ewes
Breeding ewes
Store wethers
Rams. Also,
Store cattle
of different ages and sexes. Full particulars of the above may be obtained on application at the rooms.
JOHN BREWSTER, stock and station agent, Squatter's Exchange.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Under Distress for Rent.

Large Copper, Salting-pans, Fixtures, Furniture, &c.

JAMES BRADLY will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. Godfrey Parsons, shipping butcher, Hunter-street, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
One large copper
Two salting-bins
1 large grindstone
Large American cooking apparatus
Fixtures, gas-fittings
Household and office furniture, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO., hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

Young Horses from Kiama.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Charles Price, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, TO-MORROW, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
6 first-class young horses, thoroughly broken, and in good condition, and up to weight.

Berrima Horses.
At the Cattle Market Yards.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 o'clock,
30 head of colts, mares and fillies. They are a strong lot, and amongst them are two broken to saddle and harness, and all in first-rate condition.

Mares, Colts, and Fillies.

At the Cattle Market Yards,

TUESDAY, the 26th instant.

BURT and CO. are instructed to sell by auction, at the Cattle Market Yards, THIS DAY, next, the 26th instant, at half-past 2 p.m.,
30 mares, colts, and fillies, all unbroken—the well-known TJ and WR brands.

Martyn's horse and carriage bazaar, 248, Pitt-street, and 225, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

Draft of Wollongong Horses.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. E. Maher, to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A draft of fine horses, broken in to saddle and harness, and in capital order.

To Draymen and others.
Heavy Cart Colts.
From the well-known stud of Mr. Murphy, of New England.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed to sell by auction at the Bazaar, on THURSDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock,
25 very heavy draft colts, well adapted for brewers, draymen, and others.
Mr. Murphy's breed of draft horses are considered to be the best in New South Wales; the last draft brought £125 each.
To be seen at the Bazaar the day previous to the sale.

Goulburn Horses.

At the Cattle Yards.
THURSDAY, 28th, at 2 o'clock.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Messrs. Giles and Turner to sell by auction, at the Cattle Yards, Sydney, on THURSDAY, March 28th, at 2 o'clock,
70 head of first-class horses, consisting of heavy draft carriage pairs, and first-class hacks.
Most of the above have been handled.

Town Cobs and Carriage Horses.

MR. C. MARTYN has been instructed by Messrs. Giles and Turner to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on SATURDAY, 30th, at 12 o'clock,
15 head of first-class horses, broken to saddle and harness.
The above can be seen at the Bazaar, on Friday, 29th.

TUESDAY'S General Sale.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses
A draft of Wollongong horses
Ditto from the stud of the late Henry Osborne, Esq.
Ditto of Maitland Horses
Carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c., &c.

Unredeemed Pledges.
Australian Pawn Office.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, at the corner of Pitt and Park streets, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock a.m.
The unredeemed pledges, pawned with Mr. William Moss, pawnbroker, 59, Parramatta-street, as advertised in last Tuesday's and Saturday's HERALD.

MR. COCKBURN has received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, 27th of March, at No. 5, Smith-street Fosterville Estate, Surry Hills,
One allotment of ground; a house, containing six rooms stables, and a good well of water; one hansom cab and horse, two cabs and horses, and numerous other articles suitable for the coachbuilding line, household furniture, and sundries.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

On TUESDAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock.

At La Ville de Paris, 342, George-street.
To Drapers, Warehousemen, and others.
Shop Fixtures and Fittings
Counters and Shelving
Dress Stands and Boxes
Shop Chairs and Matting
Pier and Cheval Glasses
Gas Fittings, Blinds
Drapery, slops, &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. William Price, to sell by auction, at 342, George-street, THIS DAY, March 26th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the fixtures and fittings of his retail drapery warehouse (he having entered into the wholesale trade.) Also
Drapery slops
Scotch tweeds
Oilskins, ribbons
Blonds, lace, and sundry lots
To clear out.
Terms, cash.

On WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock.

☞ 150, Elizabeth-street South, between Liverpool and Goulburn streets.
Scantling, Timber, and Flooring Boards
Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has received instructions from Mr. Henry Gershon, to sell by auction, at his residence, 150, Elizabeth-street South, on WEDNESDAY, March 27th, at half-past 10 o'clock,
The whole of his furniture and effects,
Pier glass, chiffoniere
Card and loo tables
Rosewood chairs and couch
Velvet pile carpet and rug
Platedware, cut glass
Oil paintings, engravings
Iron safe, iron bedsteads
Mattresses, palliasses, &c., &c., &c.
Sundries—
Hebrew prayer-books, tea sets, dish-covers, essences, dog-collars, cutlery, ornaments, and lustres, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock.

☞ Milford-terrace, Cleveland-street, Redfern (near Elizabeth-street South).
Good and substantial Household Furniture, Glass and Platedware, Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Kitchen and Culinary Utensils, &c., &c.

MR. WALTER BRADLEY has been favoured with instructions from Mr. E. Burgess to sell by auction, at his residence, Milford-terrace, on THURSDAY, March 28th, at 11 o'clock,
His useful and substantial household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

70 Packages Seasonable Drapery, &c., just landed, ex Liberator.

WEDNESDAY, March 27th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Upholsterers, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, March 27, at 11 o'clock prompt,
70 packages seasonable drapery, &c., comprising
9 4, 10-4 medium blankets
72 inch grey domestics
33 inch heavy croydons
72 inch sheetings, oil baizes
Toilet quilts, white counterpanes
Fine Saxony flannels
Toilet covers, white cotton fringe
Rough browns, dressed hollands
7-4 black French twills
Coloured circassians and black alpaccas
24 x 30 coloured orientals
Huckaback, diapers
Book and jacconet muslins
Crimean and serge shirts
Scotch twill and regatta shirts
Fancy doeskins and bordered tweeds
Men's and boys' miller's mole trousers
Men's, boys', and youths' pilot reefing jackets
Ditto, ditto, ditto fancy doe and tweed trousers
Men's white and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Lambswool and merino shirts
Black and fancy doe sacs
Umbrellas, waterproof coats
Cloth caps, black Paris hats
Men's Bedford and worsted cord trousers
Shepherd's plaid and mixed doe ditto
Black cloth and fancy doe vests
Fancy silk and black satin ditto
Men's blue pilot cloth trousers
Tapestry carpets, hearth rugs, &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 26th March.

To Outfitters
To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of ready-made clothing, comprising
Blue serge shirts, lined backs
Men's black cloth sacs
Boys' and youths' brown lawn sacs
Men's white shirts, gladstone fronts
Ditto ditto ditto, plain fronts
Boys' and youths' shepherd's plaid trousers
Men's shepherd's plaid trousers, P. F. W. P.
Ditto mixed doe and tweed trousers
Boys' and youths' elgin jackets
Men's black alpaca sacs
Ditto satona brighton sacs
Boys' and youths' black alpaca vests
Men's millers' mole trousers, C. C.
Ditto silver innovation ditto
Boys' mohair ponchos
Ditto and youths' coloured doe and tweed trousers
Men's fine quality white shirts, B. P. L. F.
Men's trimmed panama hats
Ditto blue volunteer rifle jackets
Ditto pilot reefing jackets, bound
Ditto Aberdeen half-hose.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

TUESDAY'S Drapery Sale.
TUESDAY, 26th March.

To Drapers
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of general drapery, comprising,
Muslin sleeves, collars, and habit shirts
Black and coloured tufted fringes
Plain and fancy stripe winceys
Ladies' and childrens' underclothing
Childrens' cashmere and satin hoods
Military and flounced robes
5-4 Swiss spot books
5-8 lappet window blinds
4-4 and 6-4 pale Swiss books
Ladies' brown black and drab cloth mantles
Maltese and thread laces
Honiton lace, sleeves, and collars
Childrens' embroidered merino dresses
Ladies' white and tan gauntlets
6-4 black coburgs
8-4, 9-4, 10-4 blankets
10-4, 11-4 blue and red blankets
5-4 and 6-4 harness window blinds
Ditto ditto in suits
Ladies' morning suits, plain and coloured
Embroidered cambric handkerchiefs
6-4 gala plaids, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 26th March.

☞ Notice to Purchasers of General Drapery. Ready-made Clothing.

CHATTO and HUGHES remind purchasers of the above of their sales THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely, comprising
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c.

Treasury Auction Rooms.

THURSDAY, 28th March.

Just arrived by the mail.
New Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 28th March,
An invoice of new books, comprising works in all departments of literature.
☞ The attention of all classes, whether buyers or readers, is directed to this shipment of new and valuable works, catalogues of which are now in course of preparation.

TO THE TIMBER TRADE.—The SALE by auction on Messrs. Towns and Co.'s Wharf, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, 28th instant, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.
L. E. THRELKELD and CO., auctioneers.
City Mart, 25th March.

Postponed in consequence of the inclemency of the weather.

Attractive Timber Sale.

The Balance of Shipments, ex Homer, and Tropic, from New York, and the Amos Lawrence, from Puget Sound.

For Positive Sale by Auction.
At Towns' Wharf, Miller's Point.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 28th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

To close the several shipments.
Most important to Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Shippers, and the Trade generally.
Comprising the most desirable assortment of American timber ever submitted for public sale in the colony, amongst which will be found,
Inch White Pine, T. and G. Flooring Boards, of a very superior quality
Carpenters' Clear Boards
Shelving Boards, T. and G.
Ceiling Boards, T. and G.
Rough Clear Pine
Oregon T. and G. Flooring Boards, 1, 1¼, 1½ inch
Oregon Scantling and Quartering
Two-inch Deck Plank, &c., &c.

☞ The Auctioneers beg respectfully to direct attention to the fact that the above shipments of American Timber are the only parcels now in first hands in the colony, and are unquestionably the finest assortment, both as regards quality and condition, that has ever been submitted to public sale in this city. Intending purchasers are invited inspection prior to day of sale, as the whole will be submitted in lots to suit the requirements of buyers—without reserve.
To close the Shipment.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been favoured with instructions from Messrs. R. Towns and Co. to submit for public sale by auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock, on Towns's Wharf, Miller's Point,
The whole of their extensive and well assorted stock of American timber, ex Tropic and Homer, being the only shipment now for sale in the colony, comprising—
Ex Homer,
140 M feet very superior (extra quality) inch T. and G white pine flooring boards
380 pieces clear plank, extra widths, 2 and 2½ inch
301 ditto clear plank, extra width, 1½ inch
105 ditto clear plank, rough, extra widths
629 ditto inch carpenters' clear boards, P. 1 S.
700 ditto inch shelving boards
3750 ditto inch ceiling boards, T. and G.
Ex Tropic,
38 M feet superior shelving boards, P. 2 S.
40 M feet inch white pine flooring boards
20 M feet very superior ditto ditto.
Ex Amos Lawrence,
40 M feet T. and G. inch Oregon flooring boards, the finest quality ever imported from Puget Sound, nearly equal to pitch pine
15 M feet 1½ inch Oregon T. and G. flooring boards
4 M feet 1½ inch ditto ditto
5 M feet 2 inch deck plank
10 M feet 3 x 2 and 3 x 3 Oregon quartering
10 M feet 4 x 2 and 4 x 2½ ditto ditto
8 M feet 6 x 2 Oregon joist
4 M feet 6 x 2½ ditto ditto
8 M feet assorted joist
10 M feet Oregon deals, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions, &c.

THURSDAY, 28th March.

Important to Grocers, Country Storekeepers.
Great Unreserved Clearance Sale.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
9 cases Hunt's Labrador salmon
20 barrels soft-shell almonds
50 bags Barcelona nuts
18 barrels Jordan almonds
100 boxes Steele's feather soap
30 ditto seidlitz powders
12 cases Cheddar loaf cheese
20 cases Belfast bacon (prime)
15 ditto Sinclair's Belfast hams
50 barrels fine Scotch oatmeal
10 cases Eleme figs
20 ditto Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits
20 barrels dried apples
15 cases Barry's chicory, in bond
10 ditto Price's night lights
50 ditto French capers
25 boxes macaroni and vermicelli
2 cases French chocolate
10 ditto Huntley and Palmer's biscuits
3 puncheons Muir's ling fish
30 cases Lebrun's 1-lb lobsters
30 ditto patent bath bricks
50 ditto Batger's 1-lb. jams
15 casks colonial refined treacle
200 half-chests finest congou tea
And an extensive assortment of other goods, full particulars of which will appear before day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Mauritius Sugar.
Balance of Cargo, ex Picard.

THURSDAY, 28th instant.

Important to Grocers, Country Storekeepers, and others.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on THURSDAY, at 11,
200 bags Mauritius sugars (more or less), the balance of the cargo, ex Picard.
Terms at sale.

Illawarra.

THIS DAY (Tuesday), the 26th March.

A compact and eligible Farm, Hooka Creek, Dapto Road, six miles from Wollongong.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The above capital farm, containing about 70 acres of excellent land (40 acres of which are cleared and stumped) bounded by a new 3-rail fence, together with a comfortable four-roomed brick cottage erected thereon.
A splendid and rare opportunity to secure a snug and compact little farm in the far-famed district of Illawarra.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 26th March.

12 Acres 13 Perches of good Land, near the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road.

GREER and CURTIS will sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
12 acres 13 perches of land, near the Bark Huts, Liverpool Road, being a portion of W. Roberts' 500 acre grant.

Illawarra.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, the 26th March.

Valuable 46½ acre Farm, two miles and a half from Bellambi Harbour, and five miles from Wollongong.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable farm of 46½ acres of good BRUSH LAND, well watered, adjoining the well-known properties of Messrs. Osborne, Hale, O'Brien, and Collins, on the main road from Bellambi to Appin.
The land contiguous to Mr. Hale's celebrated coal pits contains three seams of the well-known Bellambi coal, one of which is eight feet thick, and offers a splendid opportunity for profitable investment.
Terms at sale.

Cook's River.

THIS DAY (Tuesday), the 26th March.

Seven acres of good Land, with Two Cottages of two and of four rooms respectively.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, containing 7 acres, at Willow Creek, one mile from the Dam, well watered and used as a market garden; together with two cottages erected thereon, of two and of four rooms respectively.

Town of St. Leonard's, North Shore.

THIS DAY, Tuesday, 26th March.

Six Choice Allotments, Neutral Bay.

GREER and CURTIS are instructed to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, next to Toogood's, THIS DAY, the 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice allotments, beautifully and romantically situated at St. Leonard's, on the elevation overlooking Neutral Bay, the harbour, and the unrivalled scenery around, viz.:—
Allotments Nos. 1, 2, and 16, of section 21, each half-acre
Ditto Nos. 14 and 15, of section 13, ditto
Ditto No. 7, of section 13, ditto.
Each allotment will be sold separately so as to suit intending purchasers.
Terms at sale.

FOR POSITIVE SALE, BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

THAT MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY, situated on the MARTHAGUY CREEK, and TALBRAGAR RIVER, in the District of Bligh, known as DURANALONG, TUCKLEBONE, THE CALF PEN, BALIMORE, SPICER'S CREEK, and DURUNDURY WEST, together with 14,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, more or less, and 800 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less.
Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
Those well-known FATTENING STATIONS, DURANALONG, TUCKLEBONE, and THE CALF PEN, on the MARTHAGUY CREEK, adjoining each other; also those FIRST-CLASS BREEDING STATIONS, BALIMORE, SPICER'S CREEK, and DURUNDURY WEST, on the TALBRAGAR (or Erskine) RIVER, distant about 200 miles from MAITLAND, and 60 miles from MUDGEE.
The country on the Marthaguy principally consists of FINE SALT BUSH PLAINS, and that on the Talbragar of sound forest land and OPEN BOX RIDGES.
The improvements on the TALBRAGAR RUNS are a good five-room dwelling-house, with shepherds' huts, sheep yards, stockyard, &c., &c. And on the MARTHAGUY STATIONS there are five sheep station huts, yards, stockyard, large tailing paddock, and woolshed.
The whole of the above runs have been worked together—the head station is at Balimore, on the Talbragar, and is distant from the Marthaguy Stations about 60 miles.
The assessed grazing capabilities of these runs is 24,000 SHEEP.
With the above stations will be sold about
8100 ewes, more or less, from 1½ to 6 years old
3000 weaners, more or less, mixed sexes
1460 wethers, more or less, mostly 2 years old
60 rams, more or less.

12560 sheep, more or less. Also

500 head of mixed cattle, more or less.
Bullocks and drays, horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ Especial attention is invited to the sale of this splendid pastoral property, as it is now in the market for positive sale, by order of the mortgagees.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND,

"TENNINGERING,"
together with
11,117 SHEEP, more or less.
Distant only 85 miles from Maryborough.

Terms—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years from day of sale, with bank discount added, and secured on the stock and station.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the Proprietors to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, the Squatters' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
That very extensive and well-grassed run TENNINGERING, in the BURNETT DISTRICT, Queensland, capable of depasturing 30,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a good cottage residence of six rooms, finished in a very superior manner with French lights, &c.; detached kitchen, overseer's cottage, store, woolshed, floored and shingled; lever wool-press, men's huts, large sheep drafting yards, stockyard, &c.
There are seven new sheep-station huts, and about 300 hurdles.
With the above station will be sold about
1000 ewes, maidens, more or less
4688 ewes, from 3 years upwards, ditto ditto
800 wethers, 1½ years old, ditto ditto
1731 wethers, 3, 4, and 5 years old, ditto ditto
2860 weaners, about equal sexes
100 rams

11,179 sheep, more or less.
Stores, bullocks, and drays, working horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ This sale affords an excellent opportunity for securing a station possessing large grazing capabilities, and is in every way worthy the attention of persons on the lookout for a really good squatting property in the colony of Queensland.

District of Moreton, Queensland.

That Valuable Pastoral Property
ROSEVALE,
Thirty miles from Ipswich, the head of Navigation, and fifty-five miles from Brisbane, the principal shipping port of Queensland, together with
10,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, more or less, and
1,000 WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less.

Terms.—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and station.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th April, at 11 o'clock,
That compact and truly beautiful station, ROSEVALE, situate on the Bremer River, and Laidley Creek.
The country consists of extensive well-grassed plains, and open undulating ridges, comprising a large area of UNRIVALLED FATTENING COUNTRY. It adjoins the well-known stations of Messrs. MORT and LAIDLEY, of FRANKLYN VALE; GEORGE THORN, Esq., of NORMANBY PLAINS; and Messrs. HARDIE and WEINHOLDT, of FASSIFERN.
GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 20,000 SHEEP.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a neat cottage of five rooms (papered throughout), with garden in front, kitchen, large store with office, fowl-house, out-buildings; woolshed, covered with galvanised iron; skillings, with yards, &c., very complete; men's huts, large grass paddock, small ditto, stockyard, milking ditto, large tailing paddock in centre of the run, and six sheep stations, with huts and yards, &c., &c.
With the above very compact and beautiful station will be sold the following first-class sheep, warranted sound and never to have been diseased, viz.:—
500 ewes, over 4 years
4,380 ditto, 3½ years
1,200 ditto, 2½ to 4½
1,800 hoggetts, 1½, mixed
1,950 wethers, 2½ to 3½
1,000 weaners (both sexes)
60 rams

10,890 sheep (more or less)

1,000 head of cattle, nearly equal sexes.
Stores, implements, horse drays, working horses, to be taken at a valuation; and about 340 acres of land, purchased under pre-emption, to be taken at cost price.
☞ The above very valuable property is so well known that it is not considered necessary to do more than announce that it is in the market for positive sale, to secure for it that attention which it is entitled to as a first-class investment.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, and intending purchasers are earnestly requested to inspect the stock and station and judge for themselves.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 25th March.
FRIEND AND ANOTHER v. HUGHES.

IT HAVING been alleged to the Sheriff that the defendant, Mr. S. T. Hughes has a right and equitable interest of, in, and to the whole of the household furniture, horses, carriages, carts, harness, and other articles now in and upon the premises where he resides, known as Albion Cottage, Elizabeth-street South, Sydney,—on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold by public auction all the defendant's right and interest, use and occupation of, in, and to the whole of the goods and chattels, horses, carriages, carts, and harness, which said several goods and chattels are more particularly described in a sale account from the Sheriff to Mrs. Esther Hughes, which said account sale bears date on or about 12th March, 1860, unless this writ be previously satisfied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
To Merchants, Capitalists, Speculators and others.

MAGNIFICENT CITY INVESTMENT.

MACNAMARA'S WHARF AND STORES, SYDNEY HARBOUR.

This valuable and extensive COMMERCIAL and MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT is well known to be of considerable magnitude and affords unparalleled accommodation and facilities for discharging vessels of any burthen, and storing an immense amount of cargo.

The premises occupy an area of about 2 ACRES with a frontage of about 280 FEET TO WINDMILL-STREET, on the south; on the north by the deep water of Darling Harbour, and on the east and west by most extensive ranges of
FREE AND BONDED WAREHOUSES.

The approach is from Windmill-street, from which to the wharf and stores, there are laid down, at a great outlay, a macadamised road and iron tramway for heavily-laden drays.

The dimensions of the wharf are most unusual and somewhat striking for a private establishment. It has 285 FEET DEEP WATER FRONTAGE TO THE HARBOUR, formed into docks, and there is sufficient accommodation for
FIVE OF THE DEEPEST LADEN MERCHANTMEN, that enter the port to discharge or take in cargo at one time without stages, and so perfectly sheltered are they, that the severest storm that passes over Sydney cannot in the slightest affect them.

The various parts of the wharf are intersected with tramways, upon which trucks run from the gangways of each ship discharging to the drays that remove the goods as landed, or through the bonded and free stores on the wharf in which they are to be stored, thus saving enormous labour, and greatly facilitating the discharging of cargo.

The extent of storage accommodation in the various ranges of warehouses and sheds is very great, and estimated at 6000 TONS, which does not (from the large area of wharf room) interfere in the least with the capabilities for the stowage of bulky articles, not susceptible of damage from exposure to the weather. Two millions of feet of lumber having been on the wharf at one time. The open sheds are also on an extensive scale, and capable of stowing 800 TONS OF GOODS.

At the entrance is a warehouseman's dwelling, and the whole is securely enclosed, thus ensuring perfect protection to property.

Both the Wharf, Stores, and plant are in complete working order, and will bear the closest inspection, the utmost care and attention having been taken of the property since (now some 10 years) it has been in the possession of the present proprietor, who during that time, has expended upwards of £11,500, in addition to the original cost in bringing it to its present state of perfection and rendering it a first-class merchant's establishment, second to none in the Australian colonies.

The rates and wharf dues are at present leased for £1450 PER ANNUM, and the warehouses realise, in ordinary times, about £800 PER ANNUM for storage, making the total income derivable from the property, about £2250 PER ANNUM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from JOHN MACNAMARA, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on THURSDAY, the 28th MARCH, at 11 o'clock.

The whole of that invaluable and extensive mercantile property, known as MACNAMARA'S WHARF and STORES, Darling Harbour.

☞ In the brief outline above, but a very slight idea of the magnitude of this important property can be conceived, indeed it is impossible within the limits of an advertisement, to do justice to the many advantages it possesses, but it is hoped sufficient has been stated to at once attract the attention of merchants and capitalists of these colonies, and in the present dearth of sterling investments induce them not to neglect the favorable opportunity now afforded for securing a purchase which will in all times yield a large and certain return on capital, and be yearly enhanced in value as the population and prosperity of the colony of New South Wales increase.

To shipping and commission merchants the possession of such a property cannot be too highly appreciated;—almost unlimited convenience for assorting and pressing wool, being on the premises, and any mercantile house having such advantages might, with confidence, defy competition.

TITLE—Unquestionable.

Plans can be inspected, and the fullest particulars obtained at the rooms, or at the wharf, where every facility for inspection will be given.

Terms liberal at sale.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.

For Positive SALE
These first-class Cattle Runs known as
NANIMA and TRADGERY,
situated about 80 miles from BATHURST, on the main road to the
LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS,
and having an extensive frontage to the
LACHLAN RIVER.
The back part of the runs being also abundantly watered by the Eugera Creek, together with about
2000 HEAD OF WELL-BRED QUIET CATTLE,
now depasturing thereon, and numerous valuable improvements, comprising homestead, stockyard, large paddocks, &c., and also
320 ACRES OF PURCHASED LAND,
upon which are erected, in addition to the above improvements, a
CAPITAL PUBLIC-HOUSE and LARGE DAIRY, both in full trade, and producing a regular income.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock,

The above valuable and compact pastoral property NANIMA and TRAGERY adjoin each other, and form a very large block of richly grassed country, of great carrying capabilities, possessing an abundant supply of permanent water—the back part of the river being also well supplied by the never-failing Eugera Creek. They are acknowledged in the district to rank amongst the BEST FATTENING RUNS on the LACHLAN, and are surrounded by the well-known properties belonging to Mr. Icely, Mr. Clements, Mr. Walsh, and other valuable runs.

The improvements are of a substantial order, and comprise a GOOD HOMESTEAD, strongly erected STOCKYARD, men's huts, store, two large paddocks, one containing about 1080 acres; a cultivation paddock, vineyard, orchard, &c., and several miles of dividing fences.

The above improvements are in good order, and are erected on
320 ACRES of PURCHASED LAND,
which will be included in the above property. There are also erected on the purchased land, a
CAPITAL PUBLIC-HOUSE and LARGE DAIRY, both in good order, and fitted with every convenience for carrying on the large trade attached them. They are both let, the former for £100, and the latter for £70 per annum.

With the above first-class runs will be sold
2000 HEAD, more or less, OF WELL BRED CATTLE, nearly all of which were bred on the run, and were got by imported Hereford bulls, and others of a very high class, from the noted herds of John Savery Rodd, Esq. These cattle are a very quiet herd, a large portion of the cows, about 500, being broken in to bail.

☞ The special attention of capitalists, and others looking out for a first-class pastoral property, is particularly directed to the above, and an inspection invited, as it is now brought forward for positive sale, on the date above mentioned. From the character of the country, the nature of its easy access to market, being only about 50 MILES FROM CARCOAR, and 80 MILES FROM BATHURST, and being on the high road, and within a comparatively short distance of the important and populous LAMBING FLAT DIGGINGS, and the numerous improvements which have been erected on it at a considerable expense, it is, without exception, one of the most valuable and profitable cattle properties which have been submitted to public competition for some time.

Terms at sale.

UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
THE NEWINGTON INN.

The extensive Premises known as the NEWINGTON INN, Parramatta Road, now in full trade, and occupied by Mr. Dillon.

Title—Full particulars can be ascertained on application to M. C. Stephen, Esq., solicitor, Elizabeth-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,

All that parcel of land in the parish of St. John's, county Cumberland, commencing at the intersection of the west side of a road, one chain wide, leading to the Newington Saw-mills, and the northern side of the Parramatta Road, and bounded on the south by the last-named road, 109½ feet; and on the west by lot 22, being a line 330 feet; on the north by a line 66 feet to a road leading to the saw-mills; and on the east by last-named road, being a line 335 feet to the commencing point—being lot 23, section 2, of Mr. Blaxland's subdivision of the village of Newington. Together with those well-known extensive premises, now in full trade, THE NEWINGTON INN, built of brick, with slated roof, containing verandah, bar with fixtures, seven rooms, passage, and cellar, with store-room, large kitchen and servants' room; also an extensive range of stabling, and large garden and yard at the rear.

☞ This is one of the best stands on the Parramatta Road, and the house is doing a capital business.

Plan on view at the Rooms.

UNRESERVED SALE.
FRIDAY, 26th April.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BLUE'S POINT,
ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

THE whole of the unsold portion of that valuable property,
CHUTER'S ESTATE,
Including
CHUTER'S HOUSE and GROUNDS
BILLY BLUE'S INN
THE GOLDEN SEA, and CARR'S STORES,
and a number of choice sites, some of which front Berry's Bay; also, all the improved leased allotments.

TITLE, unquestionably good, and intending purchasers are particularly invited to apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Hunter-street, the solicitor for the mortgagee, that they may receive full particulars and inspect the deeds.

The property will be sold without special conditions. The title has been accepted by the principal solicitors in Sydney for former purchasers.

No purchaser at this sale will be required to complete except on a good title.

Terms.—One quarter cash, residue, liberal credit.

Plans and full particulars may be obtained at the Rooms, Pitt-street.

Sale without reserve.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH

WITHOUT RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

STEPHEN-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.

TWO-STORY HOUSE in STEPHEN-STREET, Woolloomooloo, a few yards from DOWLING-STREET, known as John M'Mahon's property.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 5th April, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece or parcel of land, situated on the north side of STEPHEN-STREET, commencing at a point distant 107 feet west from its junction with Dowling-street, and having a frontage of 24 feet 3 inches by a depth of about 41 feet, upon which is erected a TWO-STORY STONE-BUILT HOUSE, containing 6 rooms, with yard, shed, &c.

☞ Attention is directed to the above sale, as the instructions are positive to dispose of the property without reserve on the date mentioned.

Terms at sale.

WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST RESERVE.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
BLUE'S POINT,
ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.
The whole of the residue of that well-known valuable and beautifully situated freehold property,
CHUTER'S ESTATE,
Including
CHUTER HOUSE AND GROUNDS
BILLY BLUE'S INN
THE GOLDEN SEA AND CARR'S STORES,
And a number of choice sites, some of which have extensive frontages to Berry's Bay; also all the leased allotments, which are let at rates from £5 to £15 per annum, having about ten years to run, and upon which improvements have been made and houses erected.

TITLE UNQUESTIONABLE. For full particulars apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Hunter-street, solicitor for the mortgagee. No purchaser will be required to complete except on a good title.

Terms—One quarter cash; residue, liberal credit.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the mortgagee to sell by public auction, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the Rooms Pitt-street, on FRIDAY, 26th April, at 11 o'clock,

The whole of the residue of that celebrated freehold property, CHUTER'S ESTATE, BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE, extending from the Lane Cove Road, near the ferry to the waters of Berry's Bay.

The unimproved land consists of sites fronting good streets, and many with extensive WATER FRONTAGES to the bay.

The improvements comprise

LOT 1.—CHUTER HOUSE, a handsome villa residence, stone-built, with flagged verandah nearly all round, containing six rooms, kitchen, and servants' room, two-stall stable, coach-house, yard, garden, well of water, &c.

The grounds comprise about THREE-QUARTERS OF AN ACRE, most of which is tastefully laid out as a garden.

LOT 2.—BILLY BLUE'S INN, fronting the Lane Cove Road. These premises are stone-built, two story, and contain bar, six rooms (one of which is a large ball or public room), kitchen, stable, coach-house, garden, &c. The land which this lot occupies has a frontage of 112 feet to the Lane Cove Road, with a very extensive depth, and includes the garden at the rear.

LOT 3.—CARR'S STORE, built of stone and weatherboard, containing shop, three rooms, and a kitchen; also, a small house adjoining. They occupy an allotment having 28 feet frontage to the Lane Cove Road, and 104 feet frontage to Susannah-street.

LOT 4.—THE GOLDEN SEA STORES, comprising two large stone-built shops and dwelling-houses, at the corner of Mitchell-street and the Lane Cove Road, each containing large shop, six rooms and kitchen, with yards, well of water, &c., at the back. They occupy 42 feet frontage to the Lane Cove Road, and 82 feet frontage to Mitchell-street.

☞ This is without exception the most favourably situated property on the North Shore.

Overlooking Berry's Bay, and commanding extensive and really beautiful views of Sydney and the Harbour, and being only a few minutes' walk from Blue's Ferry, it could scarcely be possible to select building sites in this delightful suburb enjoying so many advantages.

Chuter House is a substantially built and well-finished villa, and occupies a splendid site. The inn and stores front the main road, in the best business position, and never want tenants.

Purchasers are assured that this is a
MORTGAGEE'S IMPERATIVE SALE,
and that the whole will be disposed of
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.

Plan at the Rooms, where also lithographs may be obtained.

DESIRABLE FARM.

Containing 100 ACRES, situate on the main road between PENRITH and RICHMOND, about midway between these Towns, and only a few miles from the BLACKTOWN RAILWAY STATION.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 8th April, at 11 o'clock,

All that piece of land situate in the parish of Castlereagh, commencing at a marked tree on the west side of the road from Richmond to Emu Plains 51 chains, on the west by a line north 20 chains, on the north by a line east 51 chains, on the road from Emu Plains to Richmond; on the east by that road to the tree above mentioned, containing by admeasurement, 100 acres.

☞ This is a capital farm on the main road between Penrith and Richmond, and close to a railway station. The land is free from floods, and in a locality where it is known to be good; and to those seeking a conveniently situated homestead, this sale is particularly recommended to attention, and an inspection invited.

Title unquestionable. The deeds may be inspected at the Rooms, where a plan can also be seen.

Preliminary Notice.
Great Unreserved Sale.
On the Ground,
SATURDAY, 20th April.

The whole of the Residue of that well-known Valuable Freehold Estate,
SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY,
as subdivided into Building Allotments, fronting the main Newtown Road, opposite the University Paddocks, Cleveland and other wide streets.
Terms.—One-quarter cash; residue liberal credit.
Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, without reserve, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, 20th April, at 12 o'clock,
The residue of that valuable property, situate on the boundary of the city,
SHEPHERD'S DARLING NURSERY,
in lots to suit purchasers, fronting the Newtown Road, opposite the University Grounds, Cleveland, and other main streets.
Further particulars in a future advertisement.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Lunch provided.

TOWN OF MILTON,
ULLADULLA.

Six of the choicest allotments in the above town, being Lots 19, 20, 22, and 27 of section A, and Lots 14 and 16 of section B, containing from one quarter to half an acre each, fronting the Southern Road, Church and Wason streets.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 15th April, at 11 o'clock,
The above capital lots in the flourishing
TOWN OF MILTON,
ULLADULLA.

☞ The whole of the above occupy the best positions in this improving town. Three of them are immediately opposite the English Church and Messrs. Henderson and Hall's Stores, adjoining the proposed School of Arts.

Plan at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

WELLINGTON DISTRICT.
NANIMI AND TRADGERY
Runs, with numerous improvements, together with about 2000 HEAD OF WELL-BRED, QUIET CATTLE now depasturing thereon.
Terms, liberal.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to direct special attention to the above important first-class cattle property, as it will be offered by auction for positive sale, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on
WEDNESDAY, the 27th MARCH, at 11 o'clock.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

Important and Extensive Sale of
New and Seasonable Boots and Shoes.
Bostock and Co.'s, Henson and Co.'s, Poole and Co.'s, and Gamble and Davis.
199 Trunks.

TUESDAY, 26th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, THIS DAY, 26th March, at 11 o'clock,
199 trunks boots and shoes, seasonable goods, just landed, comprising—
Men's patent long and short wellingtons
Ditto calf wellingtons, bevil and square
Ditto short ditto, ditto ditto
Ditto wellingtons, bradded
Ditto short ditto
Ditto blucher medium substance, bradded
Ditto kip ditto, rough bradded
Ditto kid top, calf goloshed, elastic sides, M.S. and bradded
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, pegged
Ditto ditto patent ditto
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock balmorals
Ditto calf ditto ditto ditto
Ditto American pegged boots
Ditto kip watertights, rough bradded
Ditto calf short wellingtons, bevel and square, O.S.
Women's leather lace boots, lined, T.P.H.
Ditto cloth patent goloshed, E.S., ditto
Ditto ditto cordevan ditto, laced, ditto
Ditto ditto patent vamped, ditto
Ditto ditto kid top, patent vamped and toes, E.S., M. heels
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, mock balmorals
Ditto black cashmere, E.S., military heels
Ditto ditto ditto, springs, ditto
Ditto ditto ditto, to lace, ditto ditto
Ditto ditto coloured ditto, elastic sides, M. heels
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, springs
Ditto ditto patent slippers, channelled
Girls' leather lace boots, leather lined, T.P.H., 6-13
Ditto ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6-2
Ditto cloth patent goloshed, elastic sides, T.P.H., 6-13
Ditto ditto ditto, to button, ditto, 6-1
Ditto ditto cordovan, ditto ditto, 6-13
Ditto, black and coloured cashmere boots, E.S., 3-5
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, 6-13
Ditto coloured cashmere buttoned boots, 3-13
Ditto and children's fancy balmorals and mock balmorals, 3-9
Ditto ditto ditto ditto, and patent strap shoes, ditto
Youth's calf short wellingtons, bevil and square, 1-5
Ditto ditto, elastic sides, ditto ditto, ditto
Ditto patent ditto ditto ditto ditto
Ditto calf bluchers, medium substance, and bradded ditto
Ditto kip ditto, bradded, ditto
Men's enamelled and plain American brogans, pegged
Channer's E.S. boots
Ditto grain morning slippers, T.P.H.
Leather at 1 o'clock.
Bathurst kip and sole leather
Calfskins, kangaroo skins, &c.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of the William, from Port Macquarie.
Tallow, Hides, Skins
Shingles, Maize
Beef, Pork, Tongues, &c.
Auction Sale on the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. H. Tozer to sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The cargo of the William, from Port Macquarie, consisting of
6 casks tallow
90 heavy hides
8 country ditto
15 calfskins
23 sheepskins
7 kangaroo skins
2 kegs tongues, Tozers, each containing 18
3 ditto ditto, split, ditto ditto 24
40 barrels beef
21 ditto pork
19,000 shingles
116 bags maize.
Terms at sale.

Important Auction Sale of Sugars, Coffee, and Rice, viz., The entire cargo of the Macassar, from Batavia.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY next, the 27th March.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Frost, Kohler, and Co., to sell by auction at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY next, the 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the Macassar, from Batavia, as follows—
NHM conjoined over M,
4725 double-mats, each 45 lbs., fine Muscovado sugar
NHM conjoined over 20,
4275 ditto, each 45 lbs., fine white crystal sugar, No. 20.
NHM conjoined over BR,
1400 bags, each 1 cwt., Java table rice
3628 bags, each ½ cwt., ditto ditto
NHM conjoined,
1728 bags, each ¼ cwt., Java coffee
NHM conjoined over F,
5 casks mace, each 45 lbs.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Cabbagetree.
Auction Sale, Circular Quay.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Circular Quay, near Campbell's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at half-past 2 o'clock,
2000 bunds first-rate cabbagetree.
No reserve.
Terms at sale.

Groceries and Oilman's Stores.
Important Auction Sale.
WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
To Grocers, Shippers, Storekeepers, Provision Dealers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of groceries, oilman's stores, sugar, rice, coffee, &c.
Terms at sale.

Fine New Currants.
Just landed.
Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 27th March.
To Grocers, Confectioners, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March, at 11 o'clock,
30 barrels fine new currants.
Just landed.
Terms at sale.

Postponed in consequence of the Rain.
Household Furniture, Pianoforte, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects advertised for yesterday's sale, and postponed in consequence of the rain.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 28th March.
To Storekeepers, Jewellers, Dealers, and others.
Stock-in-Trade of a General Dealer.

PURKIS and CO. (late Purkis and Lambert), will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade of a general dealer, comprising
Clothing, slops, jewellery
Cutlery, platedware, cruets
Gold watches and guards
Fancy goods, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.
A Shipment of useful Goods for the season, now landing from the Edith Byrne and Liberator.
On THURSDAY, 28th, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
A shipment of useful goods, now landing from the Edith Byrne and Liberator.
Terms at sale.

Boots and Shoes.
Now landing, ex Edith Byrne, and Liberator.
On TUESDAY, April 2nd,
At Eleven o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
90 trunks boots and shoes, now landing.
Terms, liberal.

THIS DAY, 26th March.

BY ORDER of the MORTGAGEE.—EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE SALE of QUEENSLAND PASTORAL PROPERTIES, by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 26th March,
LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.
LOT 1.—The PRINCHESTER RUNS, situate on the Fitzroy River, together with about 10,000 SHEEP.
LOT 2.—The COOROOMBERY RUNS, at the junction of the Marlborough Creek with the Fitzroy River, together with 6000 SHEEP.
MORT and CO.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
SUBSTANTIAL CITY INVESTMENT.
6-ROOM SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE, JAMISON-STREET.
Title Unquestionable. Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th MARCH,
That really choice ALLOTMENT of LAND, situate in, and having FIFTEEN FEET more or less frontage to JAMISON-STREET, by a depth of 106 FEET more or less, together with the substantial BRICK-BUILT SHOP AND DWELLING-HOUSE on stone foundations, with shingled roof; containing shop and parlour on the ground floor, with four good rooms above, and kitchen with covered way, &c., &c., WATER LAID ON. The property is well drained, in good order, and has been recently occupied by Mr. Warren, at a rental of £91 per annum. There is also a right of way to the rear, so that a subdivision of the property, if desired, can be effectively carried out.

☞ Occupying undeniably one of the best positions in the city (the third house in Jamison-street from the Bank of Australasia), the purchase of this property can be safely recommended to any one on the look-out for good city property. There are but few plots of land in Sydney with so magnificent a depth as this, affording facilities for the erection of any class of building, and without doubt this fact will carry its weight to the mind of any one contemplating a purchase.

The proprietor being on the eve of leaving the colony, the property is in the market for bona fide sale.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.
For Positive Sale.
THE PICK OF COOGEE.
THE PIC-NIC ARMS PUBLIC-HOUSE.
Together with the spacious GARDEN and GROUNDS attached thereto, as now occupied by the proprietor, containing an area of about 4 ACRES.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the PROPRIETOR to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March,
That very valuable property known as the PIC-NIC ARMS PUBLIC-HOUSE, situated in WHALE-STREET, COOGEE, and now licensed and in full trade.

The HOUSE is built of stone, with shingled roof, and contains verandah along the front and part of both ends, entrance hall running through, spacious bar, three sitting-rooms and four bedrooms; also detached kitchen and store, and an open range of buildings, containing seven stalls for horses.

THE GROUNDS occupy about FOUR ACRES, being allotments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of section No. 6, with extensive frontage to
WHALE, BROOK, AND BONDI STREETS.
The whole is substantially enclosed and tastefully laid out, including vegetable and flower gardens, shrubbery, and orchard, containing a choice collection of peach, nectarine, pear, orange, lemon, quince, loquat, fig, and mulberry trees, grape vines, and bananas.

☞ COOGEE has become such a favourite place of holiday resort, that all pleasure seekers in that delightful neighbourhood must be so well acquainted with THE PIC-NIC ARMS, as to render any detailed description of it quite unnecessary. It is the only house of accommodation at Coogee, and fronts the main road, close to the beautiful Coogee Beach. The property is partly skirted on one side by the BEAUTIFUL RUNNING STREAM which flows into Coogee Bay. The soil is rich, and the plantation and fruit trees are of forward growth. The property would answer equally well for a private residence.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY.
DISTRICT OF MURRUMBIDGEE.
By order of the Mortgagees.
The TOOMA and MERAGLE STATIONS, with 3500 head CATTLE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd April,
ONE of the MOST VALUABLE PASTORAL PROPERTIES in the district of MURRUMBIDGEE, the
TOOMA and MERAGLE STATIONS,
together with 3500 more or less CATTLE, and 200 acres of purchased land.
\. Stores, implements, about 1000 bushels wheat, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
The fattening character of these runs is most excellent, and they are abundantly watered.
☞ MORT and CO. earnestly request the attention of those interested in pastoral pursuits to the sale of this truly valuable property. With a command of all the principal gold-fields in this colony, there is likewise the great desideratum of easy access to the Melbourne markets—advantages which cannot be too highly estimated.

By Order of the Mortgagees.
DISTRICT OF MURRUMBIDGEE.
That Magnificent Pastoral Property,
THE TOOMA and MARAGLE RUNS,
in the Upper Hume, together with about
3500 CATTLE.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the MORTGAGEES to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd April,
That very valuable pastoral property, THE TOOMA and MARAGLE RUNS, situate at the Upper Hume, in the Murrumbidgee district, and distant about 14 miles from the post town of Tumberumba, and 260 miles from Melbourne.
The country consists of alluvial plains, open forest, and whinstone ranges, and is ABUNDANTLY WATERED by the TUMUT RIVER, and by the MANUS, TUMBARUMBA, and MARIGLE CREEKS. They are very FINE FATTENING RUNS, and are bounded by those well-known stations WALREGANG, formerly the property of John Hay, Esq., M.P.; and GREGREC.
The IMPROVEMENTS upon the Tooma run are a seven-room dwelling-house with detached kitchen; also, a store, stables, flour mill worked by water power, and miller's cottage, men's huts, good garden, stockyard, milking yard, and about 400 acres enclosed and subdivided into paddocks. At Maragle there is a stockman's hut, also a stockyard and small paddock.
With these runs will be sold
3500 CATTLE, MORE OR LESS,
a good mixed herd, particulars of which may be learnt at the Rooms. Also,
160 ACRES PURCHASED LAND.
\. Stores, implements, working cattle, about 1000 bushels of wheat, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ MORT and CO. earnestly request the attention of those interested in pastoral pursuits to the sale of this magnificent property, certainly
ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE IN THE MURRUMBIDGEE DISTRICT.
With a command of all the principal gold-fields in this colony, they are also within easy access of the Melbourne markets, advantages which cannot be too highly estimated.

DARLING DOWNS, QUEENSLAND.
That first-class station,
BEEBO.
Together with about 7000 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the representatives of the late Mr. Robert Young to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 30th April,
That valuable sheep property, BEEBO, situate in the Darling Downs district, with frontage to the Dumaresq River and the Macintyre Brook, in the neighbourhood of Calandoon and Trigamon, stations of established celebrity. Beebo is a very extensive run not more than half stocked; and the improvements comprise everything that has been found requisite for working it.
With Beebo will be sold about
7000 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP
WARRANTED SOUND.
\. Stores, implements, drays, horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Fuller particulars of this most desirable property will appear shortly. In the meantime parties in search of investment are requested to visit the station and inspect it. It is really to be sold, and as it is an excellent station, with grazing capabilities fully double the quantity of stock upon it, the opportunity is one that ought not to be lost sight of.

By Order of the Mortgagee.
QUEENSLAND, LEICHHARDT DISTRICT.
LOT 1. THE PRINCHESTER RUNS, together with about 10,000 SHEEP.
LOT 2. THE COOROOMBERY RUNS, together with about 6000 SHEEP.
Terms—One quarter cash deposit, residue by approved bills at six, twelve, and twenty-four months from day of sale, with bank discount added equal to cash, and secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by THE MORTGAGEE to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 26th March,
The following very valuable pastoral properties, situated in the Leichhardt District, Queensland:—
LOT 1. That first-class pastoral property, THE PRINCHESTER RUNS, situate on the Fitzroy River, in the district of Leichhardt, and distant about 60 miles from Rockhampton, and about 25 miles from Yaamba, the head of the navigation of the Fitzroy River.
They consist of fine open undulating ironbark country, perfectly free from scrub, and abundantly watered by running creeks as well as the Fitzroy.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 25,000 SHEEP, and 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE.
THE IMPROVEMENTS upon the head station are as follows:—
A large verandah cottage of seven rooms, shingled roof, with detached kitchen, also shingled
Overseer's hut, shingled and floored
A store, of four apartments, with iron roof
Men's hut, shingled
Woolshed, with galvanised iron roof, and lever press
A large paddock of about 600 acres, and a small horse paddock; sheep and horse yards; also a capital vegetable garden, and a killing yard, with underground meat store close to it.
There are five out-stations, with huts, and large bough yards at each; two of the huts are shingled.
With the Princhester runs will be sold about
10,000 SHEEP,
WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER DISEASED.
\. These sheep are very superior, and have been bred with great care.
Stores, horses, drays, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Competent judges have declared the Princhester runs to be the FINEST SHEEP COUNTRY on the Fitzroy, as well as the best and most compact run on that river. Labour is very cheap in the district, the distance from a shipping port only a few miles, and they may be worked as PROFITABLY AS ANY of the DOWNS STATIONS. The quantity of stock on the runs is but small when compared to the grazing capabilities thus leaving ample room for increasing and for fattening.
LOT 2.—The COOROOMBERY RUNS, which consist of 3 large blocks of very fine sheep country, salt bush and open ridges at the junction of Malborough Creek with the Fitzroy River.
The IMPROVEMENTS are a verandah cottage with kitchen and servant's room, store, 2 large sheep yards, paddock, &c.
With the Cooroombery runs will be sold about
6000 VERY FINE SHEEP,
WARRANTED SOUND and NEVER DISEASED.
Stores, implements, drays, bullocks, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The Cooroombery runs adjoin Princhester, and consist of similar country.
MORT and CO. feel called upon to direct special attention to these properties, which they can confidently recommend.

By Order of the Mortgagees.

ALL THOSE VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTIES forming the western portion of THE TARMONS ESTATE, well known as belonging to Mr. RICHARD HARNETT, and comprising the following:—
LOT 1.—COMFORTABLE FAMILY DWELLING-HOUSE and Garden, in Victoria-street, at present occupied by Mr. Harnett.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4.—LARGE BLOCKS of LAND fronting Victoria-street.
LOTS 5, 6, and 7.—VALUABLE BUILDING SITES in Brougham-street.
LOT 8.—2 COTTAGES in HARNETT-STREET.
LOT 9.—2 COMFORTABLE TWO-STOREY HOUSES in Harnett-street
LOT 10.—ALLOTMENT corner of Harnett and Duke streets.
LOT 11.—LARGE BLOCK OF LAND with double frontage to Brougham and Duke streets.
LOT 12.—5 COTTAGES in DUKE-STREET, opposite Fairfax's steam saw mills.
LOT 13.—Large BLOCK of LAND, with double frontage to Duke and Brougham streets, opposite Elliott's coal wharf, and now used as a timber yard
LOT 14.—ELLIOTT'S COAL and TIMBER WHARF.
LOT 15.—FAIRFAX'S STEAM SAW MILLS.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11, o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 27th March,
The whole of the above valuable freehold properties, situate in
VICTORIA-STREET, Woolloomooloo
BROUGHAM-STREET, ditto
HARNETT-STREET, ditto
DUKE and
DOWLING STREETS, ditto.
LOT 1.—THE COMFORTABLE DWELLING-HOUSE known as Mr. Harnett's, and at present occupied by him, containing 9 rooms, verandah, cellarage, stabling, &c., and standing upon a block of land having 95 feet frontage to Victoria-street, by a depth of about 175½ feet to Brougham-street, with a frontage to that street of 93 feet. The ground is nicely planted, and there is a neat summer-house in the garden; the whole commanding a beautiful view of the harbour, placed beyond all possibility of ever being built out.
LOTS 2, 3, and 4.—MAGNIFICENT BUILDING SITES, two of them having 100 feet each, and the other 86 feet frontage to VICTORIA-STREET, by depths of from 100 feet to 126 feet.
\. These are very choice sites, adjoining lot 1.
LOTS 5, 6, and 7.—VALUABLE BUILDING BLOCKS situate in BROUGHAM-STREET, adjoining lots 2, 3, and 4.
HARNETT-STREET.
LOT 8.—2 COMFORTABLE COTTAGES in Harnett-street, built of stone, with shingled roof, one containing front verandah, six rooms and kitchen; the other, front verandah, five rooms and kitchen; back yards, &c., with back entrance from lane.
LOT 9.—TWO SUPERIOR FAMILY RESIDENCES two stories high, built of stone with shingled roofs and handsome front verandahs and balconies; one house contains entrance, 7 apartments, kitchen and servants' room; the other house contains 8 rooms and kitchen, &c. Back yards to both with back entrance from lane.
\. These are two really superior houses, substantially built and well finished.
LOT 10.—A CORNER BLOCK of Land, having
25 feet frontage to Harnett-street
56½ feet frontage to Duke-street, and
25 feet frontage to reserved lane.
LOT 11.—A valuable building allotment, with double frontage, having
36 feet to Brougham-street
33 feet to Duke-street, and
116½ feet to reserved lane.
\. Upon this are erected a wooden stable and shed, &c.
DUKE-STREET.
LOT 12.—FIVE SUBSTANTIAL STONE COTTAGES, with shingled roofs.
Three of these cottages contain each front verandah, three rooms, and kitchen, &c. The fourth cottage contains front verandah, entrance hall, and six rooms, kitchen, &c. All have back yards.
These cottages stand on a block of land having about
89 FEET FRONTAGE TO BROUGHAM-STREET
117 FEET TO HARNETT-STREET, and
87½ FEET TO DUKE-STREET.
\. Nearly half of this land is at present unbuilt upon.
LOT 13.—LARGE BLOCK OF LAND, now used as a timber yard in connection with Fairfax's Saw Mills, having about
135 FEET FRONTAGE TO BROUGHAM-STREET
117 FEET IN DEPTH
133 FEET TO DUKE-STREET.
Upon this are erected a wooden stable and workshop, &c.
LOT 14.—THAT SPLENDID WHARF PROPERTY, at present occupied as ELLIOTT'S COAL and Timber Wharf, together with the store, cottage, and other improvements erected thereon. This valuable property has about 167½ FEET FRONTAGE TO DUKE-STREET, 91 feet in depth, and is bounded on the west by the Government Wharf now in course of erection, forming the extension of Dowling-street.
LOT 15.—THAT VERY VALUABLE WHARF PROPERTY, at present occupied and known as FAIRFAX'S SAW MILLS, together with the whole of the buildings, comprising engine-house, workshops, sheds, offices, &c., the whole occupying
161 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO DUKE-STREET
100 FEET TO HARNETT-LANE, and
175 feet, more or less, to the continuation of Dowling-street.
☞ To the above simple detail of the various lots, Mort and Co. have only to add that the properties are in the market with a bona fide intention of a sale. The very large amount of money now being expended by the Government, in the construction of an extensive quay in Woolloomooloo Bay, upon that portion of it upon which these properties abut, give to them a larger prospective value than almost any property in the city. This, coupled with their great extent, and the otherwise rising importance of this locality, render the sale particularly worthy of the attention of capitalists, and parties seeking permanent investments.
Large Plan on view at the Rooms.
TITLE—unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. NORTON, SON, and BARKER, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

Positive and Unreserved Clearance Sale.
On THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 11 o'clock.
Draught Horses, Drays, and Harness, Fine and Seconds Flour, Bacon, Bran, Rye Grass, Seed, Lumber, Sundries, Dogcart, &c., &c.

O'BRIEN and CO. have received instructions from Mr. W. Williams to sell by auction, on the premises, Produce Auction Mart, foot of Market-street, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire stock of Mr. Williams, who is retiring from the retail trade, consisting of—
1 superior draught horse, with town dray and harness
1 ditto draught mare, ditto
1 very nice saddle mare, with saddle and bridle
1 very handsome bay gelding, good in saddle and harness
Handsome new dogcart, built by Robertson
Ditto new set of harness, by Rothwell
14 tons ration flour
4 ditto superior fine ditto
1½ ditto bacon
35 bags bran
19 ditto rye grass seed
Invoice choice garden seeds
10 bags butter
1 bale tobacco stems
3 bags oats
1 chaffcutter
1 corn cracker
1 ditto sheller
6 superior churns
15 dozen American buckets
1 large weighing machine
1 small ditto
5 grain trucks
50 meat hooks
2 pairs steel yards, superior
2 pairs steps
2 ladders
1 timber truck
About 1000 sacks
Rostrum desk, case ale, lot measures
Lot plough shares, lot planking, lot cane, sieves
Tarpaulins, doors, 2 pair skids, 2 sign boards
Old counter, lot casks, anvil, lot old harness
Office store, 7 vols. Herald and Empire, bound
Lot corrugated iron
Large quantity of timber, lumber, coops, halters, &c.
Terms, liberal at sale.

NOTICE TO INTENDED PURCHASERS of Warra, Kogan Creek, and Beemar stations and stock. The aforesaid stations are
WITHDRAWN FROM PUBLIC SALE,
having been disposed of privately.
Sydney, 23rd March. H. B. FITZ.

Mixed Store Cattle.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock, in lots to suit purchasers,
150 head of store cattle. They consist of about equal proportions of bullocks, cows, steers, and heifers.

Weekly Produce Sale.
At the Railway Terminus, on THURSDAY, 28th instant, at 12 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON begs to inform his friends and constituents, both in the city and country, that he will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, this week (the following day being Good Friday),
Fat lambs, calves, pigs
Poultry, eggs, butter, cheese, and the usual variety of country produce.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. James Ward to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY next, the 28th of March, at 12 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from Mr. Charles Tindale to sell, at his Yards, Hornsey Wood, Penrith, on THURSDAY next, 28th of March, at 12 o'clock,
157 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. WILLIAM TINDALE has received instructions from T. H. Sindon, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Hornsey Wood, Penrith, on THURSDAY next, 28th March, at 12 o'clock,
121 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Important sale of Freehold Property at Camden.

MR. T. BURRETT has received instructions from Mr. J. Beasley, to sell by public auction, on MONDAY, April 29th, 1861, at Mr. J. Galvin's Camden Inn,
1 brick cottage substantially built, containing 3 rooms and pantry, fronting Mitchell and Elizabeth streets. This can be let as 2 separate houses.
1 slab and weatherboard cottage, containing 4 rooms, fronting Charles-street.
1 slab and weatherboard cottage, containing 3 rooms, fronting Mitchell-street.
1 slab and weatherboard cottage, with stabling, &c., attached, fronting Elizabeth-street.
These cottages have all excellent gardens attached, in a good state of cultivation.
The block consists of about 1¼ acres, and the land will be sold with the cottages.
There is also 1 building allotment.
To parties seeking a safe investment, this will be an excellent opportunity.
Terms, one-third cash, the remainder at 12, 18, or 24 months, with bank interest added, secured on the property.

Highly-important and Extensive Sale of
80 Head of Splendid Colts, 3, 4, and 5 years old.
The celebrated and far-famed A. Bell Brand.

R. G. YEOMANS has received instructions from Archibald Bell, Esq., of Pickering, Hunter River, to sell by auction, at the Campbell's Hill Yards, West Maitland, on THURSDAY, the 4th April, 1861, at 11 o'clock,
80 head of magnificent horses, all colts, in splendid condition, 3, 4, and 5 years old, amongst which are some beautiful matches for carriage pairs.
The character and style of the Bell brand is so generally known, and so much admired, that it is needless to say much in their praise, more than to inform the public desirous of purchasing that they will find the above lot of colts the best ever offered in the colony for general purposes.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 9th April.
Extensive Sale of Surplus Plant of the Sewage and Water Commission.
On the Reserve, opposite Apsley-place, East Melbourne.

To Lead Merchants, Plumbers, Iron Founders, Machinists, Shipchandlers, Timber Merchants, Shippers, and others, in Melbourne, Castlemaine, Bendigo, Ballaarat, and the Colonies of New South Wales and South Australia.
Lead Piping
Spun Yarn
Stop Cocks
Bib ditto
Fitters' Tools
Europe Rope
Pipe Trucks
Four-wheel Carriages
Steam Engine
Broken Cast Iron
Chains, assorted sizes.

GEMMELL, M'CAUL, and CO. have been honoured with instructions from H.M. Government to sell by public auction, on the Reserve, opposite Apsley-place, East Melbourne, on TUESDAY, 9th April, at 12 o'clock,
Surplus plant of the Sewage and Water Commission, consisting of
28 tons tinned lead piping
40 ditto pure lead piping
500 bales spunyarn
100 dozen ¾-inch stop cocks
680 ditto ⅜ in. bib cocks
144 ditto ½ in. ditto
14 cwt. rope, various sizes
6 boxes fitter's tools
All in prime order and condition.
Also,
10 tons broken cast iron
1 3-horse steam engine, with boiler and bottling machine
14 cwt. rope
11 pipe trucks, suitable for timber
2 4-wheel carriages
2 tons chain, assorted sizes, slightly damaged
The auctioneers, in calling attention to the above sale, would impress upon intending purchasers the fact that all the above-named articles are of the very best material that can be imported, the greater portion of the lead piping, all the stop and bib cocks and spun yarn are in the most perfect order, and can now be inspected at the Government Reserve, opposite Apsley-place, East Melbourne.
Catalogues, with full particulars as to lengths, weights, and measurements, now in course of preparation, and orders to inspect the goods can be had on application to the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.

[FROM R. W. RONALD AND SONS.]

Liverpool, the 31st December, 1860.

In taking a retrospect of the past year, we are happy to say the wool trade, on the whole, has been in a very satisfactory and healthy state. In the early part political events abroad and, to some extent, also at home, and subsequently serious apprehensions for the harvest, had a somewhat depressing influence, and induced all parties to act with great caution; this feeling has continued more or less throughout the whole twelvemonth, and greatly tended to impart to our trade that stability and soundness which so favourably distinguishes it at present.

The exports of woollen manufactures show again an increase, as compared with the previous year, amounting to upwards of £1,000,000 more than in 1859, hitherto the largest year. The consequence has been a steady and profitable employment of the manufacturing population in this branch, which has thus been enabled to become again good customers to the home trade.

The raw material, so far as regards the yield of last year's clip of home growth, has proved materially deficient, owing to the severe and protracted winter, and consequent mortality among sheep. This deficiency has in some degree been supplemented by an increase in the imports of colonial and foreign wools, which are unprecedentedly large, exceeding those of the previous year by about 55,000 bales or 12,000,000 lbs.

The exports of colonial and foreign wools have also been larger than in 1859 by about 600,000 lbs., whilst those of home grown wools by no less than 2,000,000 lbs., owing no doubt to the alteration in the French tariff.

Australian.—The total imports show an increase of about 14,000 bales. The bulk has, as usual, been disposed of at public auction, in London, at the following four series, viz.:—

	Bales.		Bales.	
From March 1 to March 20	35,987,	of which	13,209	were Capes.
May 3 to June 1	67,911,	„	8,847	„
July 19 to Aug. 30	88 639,	„	10,224	„
Nov. 15 to Dec. 7	45,576,	„	21,138	„
Together	238,113		53,418	

The condition of Australian has been about the same as in the preceding year. During the first three sales prices taken on the average did not undergo any material change, but at the last series an advance of fully 1d. per lb. having been established, present rates must be quoted that much higher than at this time last year.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

[F. W. COSENS.]

January 19th.

The reduction of the wine duty in March last, in consequence of the Commercial Treaty with France, gave a great impetus to the importation from the various producing districts, the total being considerably larger than in any former year; in 1853 and 1854 the importation was very considerable, about 22,000,000 gallons, the consumption being barely 18,000,000 for the same period. This surplus supply has fed the demand during subsequent years until 1857, when the import again nearly reached 11,000,000. During the last three years the supply on the average has not been equal to the consumption; the stock, therefore, is to-day nearly 3,000,000 gallons less of all descriptions than on 1st December, 1858.

For the 11 months ending 30th November:—

	Imported. Gallons.	Home Consumption. Gallons	Exported. Gallons.	Total Gallons.
Wine—1858 ...	4,992,593	6,200,046	1,986 977	8,187,023
1859 ...	6,914,559	6,742,167	1,9.5 868	8,668,035
1860 ...	11,381,769	7,172,970	2,022,422	9,195,392
	23,289,281	20,115,183	5,935,267	26,050,450

Since the reduction to the minimum rate on 1st instant, the clearances for home consumption have been enormous; the duty now is so low that every dealer with capital finds it more economical to clear the wine into his own cellar than to allow it to remain at rent in bond. The present exceptional clearances must, however, not to be looked upon as likely to be permanent, although the present retail prices for all the standard wines are sufficiently moderate to induce a largely increased demand.

That a low rate of duty tends to stimulate the consumption of any article generally in demand there can be no doubt, and wines should be no exception to the rule. Financially the scheme cannot for some years pay the Exchequer—a loss of revenue must be expected; at the same time, the expansion given to the commerce in wine throughout Europe cannot but prove beneficial to all interested; larger importations represent increased tonnage, and increased demands for labour, both in England and abroad. Good wholesome wine will henceforth be within the reach of many who were unable to afford it, when taxed with a prohibitory impost of 15s per dozen (including the dealer's profit upon the outlay for duty).

Carefully reviewing the export of wines and spirits to the various Australian ports during the year just closed, the figures appear most satisfactory; and it is clear that the complaint of excessive supplies does not extend to this branch of commerce.

SHIPMENTS TO AUSTRALIA.

	Wine. gallons.	Brandy. gallons.	Rum. gallons.	Geneva. gallons.	British Spirits. gallons.
1858	811,380	394,554	844,441	328,511	511,124
1859	780,958	915,149	883,057	468,518	510,751
1860	581,875	425,059	714,379	237,038	282,810

WINES.

Sherry.—The export of sherry from Cadiz for the past year was 31,859 butts against 45,916 in 1859, and 28,729 in 1858. Averaging the two years 1858 and 1859, it will be seen that the increase in 1860 exceeds 14,000 butts.

The growers and breeders of sherry have, since the great rise caused by the Oidium, realised considerable profits upon their produce; a high range of prices has been established and maintained, while the consumption has largely increased—values being thus legitimately regulated by supply and demand, it cannot be affirmed they are too high.

The reduction of the duty in Great Britain from 5s 9d to 2s 5d per gallon is equivalent to a fall in the first cost of £18 per butt. The knowledge of this fact in Spain for some months past has induced holders to demand and obtain still higher prices. The advance being firmly established, the shipping houses at Jerez, &c., have no alternative but sooner or later to augment their quotations, or ship inferior wines.

Every experienced shipper is compelled, more than ever, to protect the quality of his mark. As this is an expensive process, those willing to ignore responsibility and good faith can clearly avoid the expense.

Only one cargo of sherry has been shipped from Cadiz to Australia during the year 1860, viz., the Alice Maude in August, to Melbourne, with 466 butts shipped by F. W. Cosens.

Port.—The course of the port wine trade has not been very satisfactory during the past year; a great deal of the wine shipped from Oporto has been of a most inferior description. The reserve of fine wine is very limited, and in few hands. The stock at Villa Nova, Oporto, is now about 62,000 pipes, against an average of 130,000 formerly; of this at least one-half is supposed to be very inferior. The total export from Oporto for the year 1860 was 27,860 pipes—of these 793 pipes were shipped direct to Melbourne and Sydney. The wines of 1860 are well spoken of.

French Wines.—The progress made in the consumption of French wine is satisfactory, the increase being equal to about 10,000 hogsheads; some of this excess may be accounted for by the reduced clearances of Cape and Colonial (consequent upon the equalisation of the duty) which, compared with 1859, shew a reduction of about 8000 hogsheads. As yet France has failed to supply any white wine, which can by any possibility compete with sherry or marsala—many of the red wines also are far too new for the English trade. Growers in France must remember that, however desirable for their interest it may be to ship their produce as soon as possible after the vintage, the dealer on this side must have a matured wine with ruby colour.

SPIRITS.

Brandy.—The trade in this spirit throughout the year has been in a very unsatisfactory state, excepting for old vintages, which have been taken by the home dealers at prices which must have proved remunerative to the original importers. Martell's opening price for 1858 was about 6s, and, looking at the importation since, it is clear the trade stocked themselves liberally, for not only was the price moderate, but the quality proves unusually fine. 1859 is to-day quoted about 1s below the Cognac value (Martell's to import costing about 10s 8d).

It is expected later in the month that the leading shippers will quote 1860; nothing has transpired respecting price, but the general feeling is that it will be between 9s and 9s 6d. The last advices from Cognac report the market flat and no transactions.

Rum.—The largest stock of this spirit has kept the price moderate throughout the year.

Geneva has fluctuated but little in value during 1860. A large quantity of this spirit is from time to time being shipped by direct opportunities from Rotterdam to Melbourne and Sydney—there being now apparently a regular line of packets performing the service.

IRON TRADE.

[SAMUEL GRIFFITH.]

January 12.

The Ironmasters' Quarterly Meetings, held at Wolverhampton and Birmingham, this week, were flat and inanimate. At Wolverhampton one London buyer only was present, and the meeting, in point of numbers, was very far below the usual average; we believe that very little business indeed was done here. The meeting at the Town Hall, Birmingham, the next day, was the smallest we have witnessed for a number of years, the spacious hall presented a far less interesting scene than usual, partly owing to the great falling off in numbers, and partly to the physiognomy of the meeting, which clearly indicated that the makers of marked iron, and best Staffordshire pigs, did not intend to give way in price; buyers likewise, appeared to understand the peculiar necessities which prompted this stern resolution, and where purchases of best Staffordshire bars were made from the leading houses, the list price, viz., £7 10s., was invariably paid. Orders were given out for this kind of marked iron, to a moderate extent, on account of London, Bristol, and Manchester; there were likewise enquiries in the Hall for rods for the China market, but no large transactions closed. The Liverpool merchants, with the exception of two or three, were absent from the meeting, indeed buyers of all classes were few, and remarkably timid. There was very little business done in second and third class malleable iron; the price of labour, coal, and Staffordshire pig iron, prevents Staffordshire makers from competing with more favoured districts in this particular kind of iron.

In pig iron there appeared to be a pause, and for irregular lots offered for sale very wide prices—the differences between buyer and seller being about 5s per ton; sellers, however, quietly retired offers, without effecting sales of these kinds of pigs. Moderate sales took place of the best brands of Staffordshire pig iron to the manufacturers who are in the habit of buying such brands as the Union, Ward's, Addenbrooke's, and a few first-class makes of Hydrates, and for all these sorts we understand that, although a diminished business was done, full prices were realised. Besides the above, the sales effected were 1500 tons of Cinderford (Forest of Dean), 2400 tons of Barrow Hæmatite; several parcels of Cleator Moor likewise changed hands, the price at which these two makes were sold being £3 7s 6d delivered; sales likewise took place at Workington, at prices which we are unable to quote; 1500 tons of Seend (Earl and Co.'s) likewise changed hands; and 2000 tons of Gibbon's, Millfield Melters, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, at £3 15s to £3 17s 6d for Cinder, and all other kinds of inferior pigs there was no enquiry, and consequently no business done in them; considering the great amount of languor that exists in the trade, the firmness with which best pigs were held by the makers is a remarkable circumstance. This quarterly meeting is the most unsatisfactory one for the iron trade that has taken place for many years, and the best informed people in the trade believe that the continual changes in the value of money, and the consequent derangement of the money market have had much to do with inaugurating the existing depression, and will continue to exercise a most baneful influence on the iron trades as long as the present unsatisfactory relations exist between Lombard-street and Threadneedle-street, looking up as it does two-thirds of the capital of the whole kingdom in all times of scarcity and panic, just at the precise point of time when the out-door resources of the money market are required to discount the four and six months' bills, which are legitimately circulated by the great iron interests of this country. With regard to the future, we refrain from hazarding an opinion, there are so many questions, political and financial, now in course of solution, either one of which might materially affect the interests of the iron trade for good or evil.

Favourite Shropshire and Forest of Dean brands, £4 5s, delivered; Northern Hæmatites, from £3 5s to £3 11s 3d, according to brand or quality.

The Glasgow Market for Scotch Pigs.—On Monday, the market opened steadily, but was soon damaged by the advance in the rate of discount to 7 per cent. After various fluctuations the markets closed at 49s 3d cash, 50s one month open, 50s 10½d three months open.

On Tuesday, a large business was done, and 49s was touched for cash at the morning meeting. It became known this day that seven blast furnaces had been damped for want of coal. 5000 tons changed hands at late 'Change, 48s 10½d, 49s 10½d, three months open.

On Wednesday and Thursday, the market presented a firm appearance, and on the latter day warrants touched 6d more money.

On Friday, there was little business done, with a very quiet market.

The closing prices to-day, Saturday, are—sellers, 49s 3d prompt cash; buyers, eight days open, same price; mixed numbers, warrants. The market will continue to droop and give way until still lower rates are established.

The shipments for the week are 5302 tons, against 4912 tons corresponding week of last year.

Coffee.—The market has been very flat during the past week, and sales have been made decidedly under fixed rates. Messrs. Von Dadelszen and North in their annual report of the tin market say—"The state of the copper trade during the past year must have been unsatisfactory to all concerned—to smelters, from the high price ruling for ores in comparison with copper, and to the consumers and shippers, from the frequent, and at times unexpected, alterations in price, which, although trifling, have tended to unsettle the market. The result is a decline from 13d to 11½d for English manufactured copper. The quantity of foreign copper continually on the market has had a depreciating effect on English, and this, with sundry other causes, has tended to a virtual, though not admitted, overthrow of the "great monopoly," it being an undisguised fact that on several occasions the leading houses have taken a price below the fixed rate for a suitable order. What has been done once may be done again, and it is at any rate a great stride towards free trade in copper. The export of manufactured copper during the past twelve months shows a considerable increase, more particularly to the East Indies, and as the specifications for that market are much liked by the smelters, owing to their generally running the same, and being easy to roll, they always obtain a preference, and in flat times even some slight reduction in price.

Tin.—Von Dadelszen and North say:—"The course of tin, during the past year, has been extremely steady and quiet, resulting in a very slight fluctuation. Strange to say, the price of English tin has undergone no alteration since February last, while straits has, for the major part of the year, ruled at £130 to £131. On the 1st of January last year it was £134, but now is £130.

We have still to note the large supply of Straits, and the small consumption of Banca; the price of the latter at the Trading Company's annual sale, in Holland, was again forced above a reasonable rate by the Dutch commission houses, who have again paid the penalty by a most unsatisfactory trade ever since, and a necessity to take a loss to effect sales. On the 1st of January this year the combined stocks of Banca and Straits tin here and in Holland amounted to 4,835 tons against 4,770 last year; and the quantity of Straits on passage to Great Britain, 724 tons against 1,612 tons, 1860; and to Continental Europe, 150 tons against 80 tons, 1860. The consumption of foreign tin in England last year has been 75 tons less than what it was the year before; but at the present moment we should fancy there must be a great falling off, owing to the prostrate condition of the tin plate trade, which is the largest consumer: the diminution is perhaps not so general as would be imagined, owing to the comparative lower price of foreign to English tin, and consequent consumption of the former in place of the latter. There has been, and still continues, such an excellent demand for common English, that the smelters make less refined than in past years.

Since the above was written, a reduction of £4 per ton on English has taken place, and Straits is offered at £128.

Spelter is drooping, price, £19 to £19 5s in Hull, stocks are increasing and prices will go lower.

Tin Plates.—Flat and unsaleable.

We quote the following from Fraser and Co.'s Bi-Monthly Circular, dated Shanghai, November 22, 1860. Iron, 2t 3m to 2t 6m per pecul. Tin, 21t to 22t. Lead, 5t 8m. Spelter, 5t 5m. Tin plates, 5t per box.

THE CESSION OF KOWLOONG TO THE BRITISH.

(From the Overland China Mail, February 1st.)

On Saturday last, that portion of soil on the mainland of China of which we have for some time held a lease was formally transferred into the hands of the British authorities. At an early hour, pursuant to orders received, detachments from the various regiments in the colony were moved over to the other side, several pieces of ordnance having been sent across on the previous day. The regiments present, or partly present, on this occasion, were the 21st Madras Native Infantry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel de Saumarez; the 44th, under the command of Major Hackett; detachments of the 31st; second battalion of the 60th Rifles; the 67th, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Multer; and a battery of Royal Artillery, under the command of Captain Bedingfield. All the troops on the ground were under the command of Colonel M'Mahon, and their excellent appearance was not the least interesting part of the spectacle. From an early hour of the day up to three p.m., when the land was formally given up, crowds of our good people took their way to the other side in private gigs, sampans, and cargo-boats.

Pending the arrival of the chief dignitaries, it was a most lively sight to view the gathering together of the thousand spectators who from devious by-ways flocked up to the mount, where a tall white flagstaff stood out against the sky. All round the summit of this knoll were rows of seats arranged crescent-form, draped with the flags of many nations. As the crest of the hillock began to fill up, its bleak appearance was speedily put out of sight and forgotten, by a kind of *nimbus* of ladies who took possession. On a plain below the mount about 2000 troops were busily engaged in taking their ground. Upon an elevation on the other side of the parade-ground many of our Chinese brethren sat, grinning or thoughtful, taking in the whole scene with all their national fondness for spectacle.

Precisely at three o'clock, a slight movement near the base of the mount attracted attention, and Lady Robinson, leaning on the arm of Lord Elgin, was led up to a seat close by the flagstaff. The Governor and a few other gentlemen (among whom, perhaps, the most interesting, for recent causes, was Mr. Parkes) followed his lordship, who seemed to be in excellent health, and was easily distinguishable by his venerable aspect and the exceeding plainness of his attire. The hat he wore had undoubtedly gone with him through the whole campaign at the north, and of course was interesting on that account. The rest of his costume would, on the back of any lesser man, have been called "shabby." The signing of a treaty in Peking is one thing, and the taking possession of a little bit of land at Kowloong, a small act of conveyancing, is quite another. On a lower seat, all alone, sat four mandarins. Their aspect of countenance expressed a kind of mysterious thankfulness, perhaps such as should spring from the precepts of Mencius, who might reasonably be supposed to say in the circumstances, "If you can keep your land from foreign touch, be thankful; if not, be the same."

To these four mandarins approaches Mr. Parkes, who seems to address them in the Chinese language, Canton dialect. He hands them a paper full of earth, which they return to him, and then he reports to Lord Elgin that the transfer is made. His lordship then bids Mr. Parkes read the following proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION.

By the Right Honorable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., her Britannic Majesty's Special Ambassador in China, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas, by a Convention between Great Britain and China duly executed at Peking on the 24th day of October, in the year 1860, his Majesty the Emperor of China ceded to her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and to her heirs and successors to have and to hold as a dependency of her Britannic Majesty's colony of Hongkong that portion of the township of Kowloon in the province of Kwang-tung, of which a lease was granted to Harry Smith Parkes, Esquire, C.B., a Member of the Allied Commission at Canton, on behalf of her Britannic Majesty's Government, by Lou Tsung, Kwang, Governor-General of the two kwang: Now I, having received and publicly taken possession, on behalf of her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, of the above-described territory so ceded as aforesaid, and caused the metes and bounds of the same to be set out and marked do hereby declare and proclaim that no officer of the Emperor of China now, has any right or title to exercise authority or control therein, or in connection therewith, but that the government thereof is now, and from henceforth will remain, vested in her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and her officers duly appointed, and subject to such laws and regulations as her Majesty with the advice of her Privy Council may ordain and direct, and by virtue of the authority in me vested I hereby declare and proclaim that until her Majesty's pleasure can be known, the Government of the territory so ceded as aforesaid shall be administered by his Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, Knight, Governor and Commander in Chief of the colony of Hongkong, and Vice-Admiral of the same, with full powers to appoint all officers and to do all other matters and things necessary for the due and proper Government of the said territory.

Give under my hand and seal at Hongkong, this nineteenth day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

God save the Queen!

ELGIN and KILCARDINE.

While the proclamation was being read, an immense placard exhibiting a Chinese version of the same was held up by Mr. Goddard. That concluded, Lord Elgin directed that the royal standard of England be given to the breeze, and on the breeze it accordingly floated overhead, while the "deep-mouthed cannon" posted on each adjoining eminence proclaimed to the heavens that Kowloong was ours. From the men-of-war in harbour, "each gun from its adamantine lips" confirmed the tidings, while the smoke from some guns upon Stonecutter's Island, and a flag that fluttered on its summit, showed that it likewise had become a portion of that soil on which no slave can breathe.

Mr. Parkes at this juncture, took the opportunity of calling the attention of the four Mandarins to "the meteor flag of England" that now waved gallantly aloft. One of them carefully examined the lion, while another tried to come to some mental determination about the unicorn; the other two merely gave their teeth an airing and acquiesced. In the manner thus faithfully depicted, was Kowloong given up to the British. And now Lord Elgin gets to his feet, uncovers his venerable head, and thus addresses the populace:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I have now to congratulate you upon your new acquisition on the mainland of China, and I think the best thing we can do is to give three cheers for Old England." The cheers having been given "uproariously," Lord Elgin proposed "a cheer for the Queen," which was also given with a will.

The soldiers on the ground below next fired several volleys, and his Lordship walked down to review them awhile upon the plain. Their appearance was on the whole good. The "native" regiments were most admirable in those points that show good drill, and struck one altogether as being a most respectable body of soldiers. His Lordship expressed himself pleased with what he saw, and returned to his seat by the flagstaff.

NOTES FROM HUNGARY.

(From the Correspondent of Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

Pesth, January 3.

A great event occurred in this city yesterday. For the first time in ten years the people of Pesth were allowed to proceed to the election of their mayor, deputy-mayor, aldermen, municipal councillors, and other municipal functionaries, in the good old constitutional way. As for ten weary years they have been under the necessity of accepting the creatures imposed on them by the Viennese Government; they effected the elections with great zeal, and not a little joy, but with that order which befits a free people. M. Rottenbiller, a most excellent patriot and most intelligent man, was elected to the mayoralty—a post of which he has discharged the duties for some little time past, and which he occupied in 1848.9. In such esteem is this gentleman held by his fellow-townsmen that every vote except one was given to him, and that one was his own. Nearly all the aldermen, councillors, and others elected are also '48 men. In the neighbouring town of Buda municipal elections have likewise taken place, and they, too, have resulted in the return of the patriots of that ever memorable year; at their head M. Rath, as burgomaster. In thus selecting the men who served them faithfully under their last national Government, the Pesth and Buda people not only pay a debt of gratitude which is justly due, but they make a striking protest against the Austrian tyranny to which they have so long been subjected. They moreover display that political tact which has marked all their proceedings hitherto in the arduous task of re-establishing their national liberties and independence: for, in taking the forty-eight men, all the electors are unanimous, whereas if such or such persons had been put forward in their place, there would have been differences of opinion, strife, heart-burnings. In yet another point of view the election of these men is remarkable: it shows that the Hungarians are resolved to regard 1861 as the continuation, or rather the resumption, of 1848, and consequently to put aside as a dead letter all that the Viennese Government has done in the interval.

In other towns, as well as in Buda and Pesth, municipal elections have taken place, and have produced similar results. Wherever Hungarian municipalities have been established, order has become consolidated, for the simple reason that the people are generally content with rulers of their own choosing. The Viennese journals, I see, affirm that the calm which is now so strikingly maintained in all the great towns, proves that the people are pleased with the recent concessions of the Viennese Government, and are prepared to become its faithful subjects. It proves nothing of the kind; it is owing exclusively to the reason I have given.

M. Deak and Baron Eotvos have returned to this city from their self-imposed mission to Vienna to confer with the Emperor Francis Joseph. As they had no authority to speak in the name of the Hungarians, it matters little what they said to the Emperor, or he to them; but, as a faithful historian of passing events, I may mention that they obtained nothing whatever in their conference. It is true that some of their partisans announce that they elicited from his Majesty a promise to establish an independent ministry for Hungary; but I can tell you, without fear of contradiction, that they have done nothing of the kind. Francis Joseph will never, of his own free will, consent to so large a concession, for it would be an actual separation of Hungary from his empire. So far is he from thinking of anything of the kind, that he has actually refused the reasonable request of Baron Vay to remove even the chancellarie of Hungary from Vienna to Pesth, and yet Vay represented to him that unless such a measure be taken, it would be absurd for him to attempt to win back the attachment of the Hungarians to the Viennese Crown. And, *apropos* of the negociations of M. Deak and Baron Eotvos with the Viennese emperor, I may state that the universal wish of all the leading Hungarians is, that they shall be carried no further.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH GARIBALDI.

(From the Commonwealth, January 12.)

Mr. John M'Adam, of Glasgow, a well-known and indefatigable friend of the Italian cause, having been appointed to visit Garibaldi on a special mission, writes from Caprera as follows:—

"I found this truly great man surrounded by his own family—his brother, a frank, hardy sea captain—and a few friends, discussing freely the incidents of the times, on which cunninger, possibly not wiser, men would have affected mystery.

"I was welcomed by Garibaldi in a manner which becomes a great man, and puts a plain man like myself at ease. He did honour to the good men who had sent me on this mission, when he placed me at every meal next himself, and pointed out my bed as one of the two in his own room. I accepted this honour proudly and gratefully—pride in the country of which Garibaldi could not speak too often, for the moral aid, even more than the material assistance which it had rendered to Italy; and with gratitude to my countrymen who had sent me with their assurance of their abiding interest in him and his country in the coming crisis.

"Seeing that he was deeply engaged with his immense monthly receipt of letters, I left him with his two secretaries, to take a quiet survey of his island home. And as you are aware of the apprehensions entertained in Britain as to any sudden attack on him, I scrambled up the highest dividing ridges to see whether facilities existed for his enemies from the opposite coast. The people here laugh at the idea of any body of men being found daring enough to attack him in front, and by any other way it would take a body of men hours to work their way, even in daylight, over the granite rocks, which, sea-worn and honey-combed to their very summits, are evidently of volcanic origin.

"During the day the General was very much engaged, but towards evening he mixed with his friends and conversed freely; and when by ourselves in his own room, feeding the fire with roots—his only fuel—he spoke feelingly and warmly of the British people, and of the stand made by Lord John Russell in favour of Italy.

"After supper more writing, then to bed, where for hours he sat dictating to his two secretaries. I dropped over to sleep, and when I awakened all was quiet; but some hours before day he was at work with them again, and so continued until two hours after daybreak. I mention this mainly to explain how much he has to do, and to excuse him for any disappointment to his correspondents.

"Being anxious to scrape acquaintance with Pio Nono, and to redeem a promise I had made to a friend, I found the celebrated little gentleman scratching his long ears; but when I looked at his other end I could not find it in my heart to extract a single hair. Poor little fellow, he is but a small donkey for so world-wide a name; and Tam O'Shanter's mare Meg brought her rider safely over the Brig o' Doon with as much of a tail to swear by. His, or rather her brother ass was not there; possibly, as the English in Naples have named him Lord Robert Montagu, he may have gone to England on a visit to his name-father, to obtain the usual caudle-cup given at christenings.

"Senora Teresa, the General's daughter, is a very pleasant and unaffected young lady, but she speaks no English, neither does her brother Menotti. He is taller than his father; has very much the look of a fine young sailor, in his red shirt, and bronze, not dark complexion. He bids fair to be a very strong man, is now twenty years of age, and, you are aware, has already distinguished himself in the late campaigns. Nothing pleased me more than his modesty and self-possession in the various circumstances which I saw him placed in among his father's friends, both at home and elsewhere. When I left the General, he bade me assure my friends that he trusted in better times to come among them, and thank them for what they had done for his country, and to thank Joseph Cowen and the men of Newcastle for his sword and the telescope, which he had used through all his battles. I will reserve his remarks on the present circumstances of Europe for the consideration of the committee for whom I am acting; suffice it for the public that he is anxious, but hopeful. And it is to be hoped that the British friends of the great man, who must assist him in the coming struggle, will forego little differences of opinion, and fight shoulder to shoulder, for all will be needed in the coming death struggle of European despotism. When I get back I may recur to many things, of which I am unwilling to speak until I consult with the London and Glasgow committees."

Calcraft, the well-known hangman, has informed the magistrate of Dumbarton that his fee for coming to Dumbarton on the 18th of January to execute Lunnay would be £21, and travelling and personal expenses paid.—North British Mail.

Mr. Wilde has been appointed one of the commissioners for taking the ensuing census in Ireland. He ably fulfilled his share of the duty on the two previous investigations in 1841 and 1851.

Lord Clyde has consented to sit for his bust, in marble, at the express desire of several of the chief citizens of Glasgow, the expense to be borne by Mr. Dalglish, M.P., who will present it to the city.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION, AT CHATHAM.

On Monday, January 21st, a frightful explosion occurred in that portion of the Royal Engineer establishment, at Chatham, which is set apart for the manufacture of hand grenades, fuses, and other missiles of a destructive character. At the time of the accident about thirty men, most of them belonging to the Indian engineers, were at work under the direction of Sergeant Adams, R.E. Just before the accident occurred Adams noticed one of the engineers, named Smith, performing his work in a rather careless manner, and reprimanded him for it. The same man afterwards, finding a difficulty in ramming the composition into his fuse, asked the man next to him to assist him, which he did, the two giving blow and blow. Suddenly the composition of the grenade which Smith held in his hand became ignited, Smith, who appeared paralysed with fear, continuing to retain his hold of it. The fire from the grenade then communicated with the loose composition lying about, which immediately ignited a large quantity of powder in a barrel, when the whole building blew up with a terrific explosion, resembling the discharge of artillery. The first explosion was followed by a number of other reports as the various heaps of grenades and fuses became ignited. The building was shaken to its foundation, while one entire side of the factory was carried away, and the woodwork blown a considerable distance. The force of the explosion being sideways the roof of the shed was not blown off, but portions of it were lifted, and the lead work, for a considerable length, rolled and twisted in an extraordinary manner. Sergeant Chapman and sappers Goode and Elliott, of the Royal Engineers, were blown through the side of the shed and deposited in a coal yard some distance off. Chapman, with the exception of a few trifling bruises, escaped unhurt, but both Goode and Elliott are severely burnt and injured. Sapper Thomas Rogers, of the Indian Engineers, is so severely injured that he is not expected to survive. He was employed close to Smith when the explosion happened, and is injured so much about the face, head, and other parts of the body that should he recover it is feared that his sight is quite gone. Many of the engineers were almost entirely denuded of their clothing, which was blown off by the explosion, and two or three are suffering severely from burns, from their clothes taking fire. One man had the entire front of his clothes blown away, and was much injured. The names of the men removed to the Royal Engineers' Hospital, Brompton, suffering from injuries are—James Goode, Stephen Elliott, James Mackenzie, Francis Macdonald, George Charles Smith, and Thomas Rogers, the last two mentioned having sustained the greatest injuries. Sergeant Adams, besides having his clothes partially destroyed, is slightly scorched about the face. A court was at once assembled to investigate the cause of the accident, and from the evidence elicited, there seems little doubt that the explosion is to be wholly attributed to the incautious manner in which Smith performed the process of ramming.

THE PROTECTION ENGLAND IS BOUND TO AFFORD TO HER COLONIES.

A despatch from Sir G. C. Lewis, who was at the time acting as Colonial Secretary for the Duke of Newcastle, to Governor Gore Browne, of New Zealand, is published. It is dated July 26, 1860, and is in reply to a demand for a reinforcement of the small body of troops in the colony. The Governor requested three regiments of infantry and one brigade of artillery; but "in the present position of affairs and with the demand for troops which exists, or may be expected in other quarters," Sir George states that it was impossible to comply with the demand. Measures would, however, be taken to despatch the 14th Regiment at once for the relief of the 65th, which would be allowed to remain in the colony in case, on the arrival of the 14th, the immediate danger should not have passed over. The right hon. baronet then discusses the amount of protection which the inhabitants of a British colony are entitled to, and the circumstances under which it ought to be rendered. He says:—"England cannot undertake the defence, against a nation of warlike savages, of a number of scattered farms or villages, selected not with any view to such defence, but the profitable pursuit of peaceful industry, and subject to the risks which naturally attend the occupation of land in the midst of an uncivilised population. Nor can her Majesty's Government undertake to provide such a force as will secure the colonies against prospective difficulties. Immediate and imminent dangers must be met as they arise. But the policy which requires the continual presence of a large force carries in most cases its condemnation on its face. It is no doubt necessary to punish aggression, to defend the centres of the population, to maintain a hold upon the keys of the country. But beyond this the amount of assistance given must depend on the demands to which the military and naval forces of the country are subjected elsewhere, and on the urgency of the case, as shown not merely by demands for assistance, but by the disposition of the colonists to adopt their share of the necessary expenses; to incur for the defence of their neighbours the dangers and inconveniences of personal service, and to place in the hands of the home government the power of controlling the treatment of those whom they are called upon to subdue. And I cannot refrain from observing that neither your despatches nor Mr. Richmond's memorandum indicate any definite intention on the part of the colonists to contribute to the expense of the troops whom they demand; that the volunteering appears to be confined to the particular localities threatened; and that Mr. Richmond, while calling upon the home government to adopt the expenses of the war, does not even hint at the propriety of investing it with any larger powers than they at present possess for dealing with the native question out of which these expenses arise. I may add that a bill introduced into Parliament to provide an effectual machinery for the exercise by the Crown of the powers reserved to it by the Constitution Act is threatened with a determined opposition by a gentleman professing to represent the feelings of the colonists. I allude to these circumstances not, of course, as relieving the home government from the duty of supporting the colony against a pressing danger, but because they must materially affect the disposition of the British Government and people to undertake that indefinite expenditure of blood and treasure to which Mr. Richmond invites them."—Manchester Guardian.

Burning the Candle at Both Ends.—We see it announced that the Admiralty is about to build some more ironcased ships by contract. A few days ago, the account of the launch of a large wooden ship was followed by a statement that another of the same size and material was to be laid down immediately on the same stocks. Now, is not this very like burning the candle at both ends? The backwater of every dock-yard port is now filled with wooden vessels housed over, most of them of an obsolete class or construction, which it would be economy to break up or even to burn, as to keep them is an expense for which no sort of return can ever be made. And yet, while we seem to be in course of transition from wood to iron, additions are made to the number of wooden ships, just as in the days when ironsides were undreamt of. Sir Howard Douglas, in his able reply to the Quarterly Review on iron cased ships, regards the new faith in iron as a mania; but let us at least be monomaniac, and not have two manias ranging at the same time, one for iron and the other for wood. Let it be settled which is the better of the two, and if the palm be given to iron, let the number of wooden ships be diminished in some proportion to the introduction of those of iron. It is very possible that iron may not be available for long cruises and distant stations, and that wood would be required for those services; but the number of the latter material may yet be diminished in proportion to the number of iron ships added to the navy. And an arrangement of this kind becomes the more necessary when the immense cost of the iron-sides is considered, the expense of their construction being fourfold or nearly fivefold that of wood. And here we may advert to the mistaken notion which even well-improved people have of the capabilities of iron-cased ships, especially of the vaunted vessels of France. Mr. Horsman, for example, in his last speech to his angry constituents, imagined La Gloire and her sisters blockading the Chops of the Channel and cutting off our supplies. Why, it is doubtful whether La Gloire could keep the sea for a day in a breeze off Finisterre or Sicily, and with the sea as smooth as a duckpond, at the end of eight days she would be a helpless log on the water, her fuel being expended. Apropos of this much-boasted vessel, boasted on this side of the Channel quite as much and as falsely as on the other, a highly favourable account of her performance in a roadstead lately appeared in the Times, from the pen of a correspondent, and was copied into several of the French papers. The description of the way in which she passed through the water was especially flattering, but it is said to have provoked from a French naval authority, who knew rather more about the matter, the question, "But did the observer also see the way in which the water passed through her?"—Examiner.

The Melazzo screw steamer, having on board 231 English Garibaldians, arrived at Falmouth last Saturday. She had been twenty-one days from Naples. She had put into Gibraltar for provisions, and remained there three days. Seventy volunteers were left behind at that port. Most of the volunteers landed at Falmouth.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. SHAW are requested to attend the Funeral of her Daughter MARY; the procession to move from 4, Upper Fort-street, at 3 o'clock on THIS AFTERNOON.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM AUSTIN are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of his late departed wife, MARGARET; the procession to move from his residence, Well-street, Redfern, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at three o'clock precisely. R. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South, and South Head Road.

FUNERALS.—RICHARD HANSLOW, Undertaker, No 760, George-street South, next the Commercial Bank southern office, near the Haymarket, and South Head Road, opposite the pump.

EDUCATION.—The Misses WARDLEY have VACANCIES for boarders and daily pupils. 75, Bathurst-street West.

YOUNG LADIES' ESTABLISHMENT, CAMPBELLTOWN.—Mrs. GIBSON has a few vacancies. The quarter commences on April 2nd.

A sound English education, with the usual accomplishments, imparted, and strict attention is given to the health, comfort, and training of the young ladies.

Terms, from 45 to 50 guineas per annum.

The highest references given.

EDUCATION, near the Seaside, within three miles of Sydney.—There will be a VACANCY at Easter, in an establishment for young gentlemen, where only six boarders are received. A sound classical and commercial education insured, combined with domestic comforts and advantages, and an individual attention not attainable in large establishments. The residence is healthy, and delightfully situated at Randwick, amid grounds that afford the amplest means for recreation and exercise, and its proximity to the sea possesses every advantage for sea bathing. For prospectus and terms (which are moderate) apply to S. H. HEBBLEWHITE, Esq., Pitt-street.

MR. MARSH'S PIANOFORTE SCHOOL, No 18, Wynyard-square. The first term to commence on the 1st day of April.

PRINCIPALS.

Pianoforte Instruction—Mr. H. Marsh.

Theory of Music and Composition—C. Packer, Esq.

Singing—By a Lady (pupil of Balfe).

Arrangements have been made with competent assistants to superintend the daily practices of the pianoforte students.

Terms may be obtained from Mr. Marsh, Potts' Point; Mr. Mader, George-street; and Mr. J. Clarke, George-street.

CHUTER'S ESTATE, North Shore.—We and each of us hereby give NOTICE to and CAUTION all persons against purchasing any of the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises mentioned and described in and by an advertisement in the Sydney Morning Herald of the 20th day of March, 1861, and which lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises are thereby and therein advertised for sale by Messrs. Richardson and Wrench, on Friday, the 26th day of April next ensuing, and are therein and thereby called and described as "Chuter's Estate," Blue's Point, St. Leonards, North Shore.

And we and each of us further hereby give NOTICE, that I, SUSANNAH ANN BLUE SCHOLFIELD, late Lavender, am now residing with my stepfather, Mr. William Chuter, at the Billy Blue Inn, North Shore, aforesaid, and have been so residing ever since I was ten years of age, and that we nor either of us intend to give up possession of the same, nor of any other of the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises.

And we and each of us further give notice that I, the said Susannah Ann Blue Scholfield, late Lavender, claim a life interest in all the said property, notwithstanding any sale, mortgage, or incumbrance may have been effected or occasioned by my late mother or any other person whomsoever, she, my late mother, having had only a life interest therein.

And we and each of us further give notice that all persons purchasing the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, or any part thereof at such sale as aforesaid, or otherwise will do so at his, her, and their own risk and peril, all the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, becoming at my decease the property of the children of me, the said Susannah Ann Blue Scholfield, late Lavender.

And further take notice that we and each of us do hereby repudiate all sales, mortgages, or incumbrances which may be alleged or pretended to have been effected or created on or upon the said lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, on or upon any part thereof.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1861.

SUSANNAH ANN BLUE SCHOLFIELD (late Lavender),
WILLIAM CHUTER.

Witness: Edmund Henry Lenthall, solicitor for Mrs. Scholfield and William Chuter.

TO the WOOLGROWERS of NEW SOUTH WALES.—Gentlemen,—It will be in the recollection of most of our woolgrowers how very inadequately the chief staple of the colony was represented in the Great Exhibition of 1851.

We are earnestly desirous that this may not be the case in the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862, and that we should show how closely the wools of New South Wales will compare with the higher priced wools of Germany.

With this object in view, we venture to invite the flockmasters of the colony to send in to our Rooms proper samples of the clip of the present year, to compete, in the first place, for three gold medals, and afterwards to be forwarded, through the Colonial Commissioners, to the Great London International Exhibition.

It is also our intention to offer two gold medals for the first and second best samples of cotton, the produce of New South Wales.

We shall do ourselves the pleasure so soon as we have communicated with the Commissioners appointed by the Government for managing the transmission of articles from this colony, to lay before you full particulars of our plan, and in the meantime,

We remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
MORT and CO.

Pitt-street, Sydney, March 13th, 1861.

LONDON.—Mr. W. TEGG begs to inform his correspondents abroad that he is prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of goods. As every advantage will be given to the customer, by selecting from the best and cheapest markets, each order must be accompanied by a remittance to cover the amount. A catalogue sent free to all parts of the world. Pancras-lane, Cheapside, London, England. *** Established upwards of seventy years.

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW, SHEEPSKINS, &c.—The undersigned beg to remind producers and others that they continue to make advances on wool, hides tallow, and sheepskins, consigned to them for sale, and that no commission will be charged when the same are not sold, if afterwards consigned to their friends Messrs. Dalgety and Co., London.

DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and produce brokers.

Circular Quay, November 2nd.

REDUCED AGAIN.—THE LAST WEEK.—The shop is let to Mr. Anderson, importer of musical instruments, of Hunter-street, therefore we must be cleared out by the first of the month.

Eight-day clocks	...	£1	1	0
Solid gold signet rings	...	0	8	6
Elegant gold watches	...	3	5	0
Elegant silver watches	...	1	10	0
Splendid king's pattern teaspoons, per dozen	...	0	12	6
Electro-plated snuffers and tray ...	...	0	7	6
Splendid quality candlesticks, per pair ...	...	0	12	6
Fine gold studs, per set	...	0	4	6
Fine gold brooches, from	...	0	5	6

Gold chains for value in gold.

Pins, armlets, necklets, earrings, rings, silver cups, gold charms, cigar cases, vinaigrettes, at half value, nearly given away.

The auction sale by J. G. Cohen will take place at the end of the month.

Remember—SAMUEL DAVIS, 360, George-street.

CHAMPAGNE.—The best Champagne on the Market. L. SADLEIR, 49, Hunter-street.

FOR SALE, several first-class BUILDING SITES, at Woolloomooloo. Apply to T. W. BOWDEN, 423, George-street.

SCOTCH WHISKY—very superior, in octaves, quarters, and bottle. C. E. S. MACDONALD, 19, Jamison-street.

SPARKLING WINES.—The finest samples in Sydney of sparkling Hock, Moselle, and Champagne. C. E. S. MACDONALD, 19, Jamison-street.

FOR SALE, or LEASE, a SHOP and dwelling HOUSE, on Botany Road; also a brick Cottage, in Botany-street, with large yard and excellent well of water. Apply to Mr. KITTSON, Waterloo Grocery Store, Botany Road.

TO BE SOLD or LET, SPRINGFIELD LODGE, Nelson's Bay Road, Waverley. Apply to Mr. RAYMOND, Supreme Court.

RICHMOND COTTAGE, Edgecliff Road. — This favourite and delightfully situated cottage residence, now in thorough repair, to be SOLD on most advantageous and easy terms. F. GARLAND MYLREA, Exchange.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MESSRS. BETTERIDGE and HAYDON, by order of the mortgagee.—MULGOA, PENRITH.—For PRIVATE SALE, that valuable agricultural and pastoral estate, FAIRLIGHT, containing 2550 ACRES, delightfully situated on the Nepean River, about ten miles from the Penrith Railway Station, including residence, large vineyard, orchard, and other extensive improvements. Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a splendid Cavalry SWORD, with case &c. A. MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar.

FOR SALE, a first-rate REVOLVER, by Tranter, with case and fittings, complete. A. MOORE and CO., Pitt-st.

FOR SALE.—URANAWAY, a Cattle STATION, on the Lower Lachlan, between the stations of Messrs. Suttor and Walsh, and having 11½ miles frontage to the river. Together with 1500 head, more or less, well bred quiet cattle. For particulars apply to CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO.

A SMALL HOUSE to LET; rent, 10s. Inquire at Hunter-street, corner Phillip-street.

A GENTLEMAN and his WIFE can ensure a respectable HOME in a private family; the house in Sydney, healthy and commodious. Apply, by letter, M., 2 Macquarie-place.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, for two respectable Men. Mrs. TURNER'S, 37, Stanley-st., Woolloomooloo.

BALMAIN.—A Gentleman, or a Lady and Gentleman, may meet with a HOME in a quiet family. Address E. M. O., Post Office, Balmain.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, comfort and quietude, 199, Elizabeth-street, facing Racecourse, one door from Park-street.

BATHURST.—THE VICTORIA HOTEL TO LET from 1st July next, or for SALE by private contract. The above well-known hotel, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Leeds, containing 25 rooms, with extensive cellarage and numerous out-buildings, forming one of the most complete establishments out of Sydney. Apply to CROAKER, BRADY, and CO., commission agents.

MACQUARIE-STREET.—To LET, the HOUSE recently occupied by Captain H. H. BROWNE, being 181, North-terrace, Macquarie-street. This house has the convenience of a coachhouse and two-stall stable. For particulars apply to Mr. FAIRFAX, Herald Office.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, West Maitland.—To LET, by the week, month, or year. For terms address Mr. ALFRED LEVIEN, agent for proprietor, West Maitland.

ROOMS TO LET, suitable for offices. Apply to Mrs. LANDELLS, fruiterer, &c., 25, Hunter-street.

TO LET, a SHOP and back premises, at 21, Hunter-street. Apply to Mr. L. ESKELL.

RESIDENCE for one or two Gentlemen; a private family, in a pleasant suburb, by the water side. Address M. H., Herald Office.

RANDWICK RACES.—To LET, at Byron Lodge, Randwick, a first-class 4-stall STABLE, with an extra box for 6 horses; hayloft, about 100 feet long; coachman's room, and double coach-house; with constant supply of water from four tanks, each holding about 700 gallons; &c., &c.

TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and RESIDENCE at 95, Elizabeth-street, North.

TO LET, No. 1, Craigend-terrace, Upper William-street. Apply at No. 3.

TO LET, a large SHOP, in Park-street, at £2 5s. per week. Apply at 137, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, a furnished BEDROOM; board optional. No. 2, Kent-street North.

TO LET, a HOUSE, at Dynevor-terrace, Hyde Park. Apply to Mr. DAVID JONES, George-street.

TO LET, one of the best PUBLIC-HOUSES in Sydney. Mr. A. LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, 145, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, five rooms and kitchen. E. CURTISS, 340, George-street.

TO LET, that neat balcony HOUSE. No. 62, Upper Fort-street; five rooms, two kitchens. Apply 64.

TO LET, those central Business PREMISES, 301, George-street. Apply to A. and E. A. LEVY, 303, George-street.

TO LET, NORTHALLERTON COTTAGE, North Point, Pyrmont. READING and WELLBANK, Bridge-street. Rent moderate.

TO INVALIDS, &c.—To LET, a COTTAGE, at Ashfield, 3 rooms and kitchen, furnished. Apply to Mr. MADER, stationer, George-street.

TO LET, the OFFICES in Gilchrist's-buildings, Margaret-street, lately occupied by the Northern Assurance Company. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO LET, a SHOP, in Market-street, opposite the Markets; rent 25s. per week. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, solicitor, 423, George-street.

TO BE LET, FARMS on the estate of Glenmore, Mulgoa Valley, four miles from Penrith; fit, more especially for dairymen or butchers. Immediate application to be made to Mr. JAMES F. RILEY, on the estate.

TO LET, the PREMISES, known as the Polytechnic and Beatton's Cabinet-shop, corner of Pitt and Bathurst streets. WILLIAM CRANE, 431, Castlereagh-street South.

TO LET, corner of Park and Elizabeth streets, the SHOP (at present occupied by Mr. C. Fyte, watchmaker), with or without a large yard and Dwelling-House. Apply 209, Elizabeth-street, on the premises.

TO LET, a three-floor STORE, lately occupied by Messrs. Saddington and Co., adjoining Mr. M. Moss and L. and S Soyer and Co, Wynyard-lane. SAMUEL DAVIS, Exhibition Hotel, Pitt and Market streets.

TO LET, in Pitt-street, near Market-street, those spacious and commodious Premises, at present occupied by Mr. Dean as a furniture warehouse. Apply on the premises, or at BORTON'S Hotel.

TO LET, the PREMISES lately occupied as the Turkish Bath, in Spring-street, containing ten rooms, suitable for a public-house or private boarding establishment. Apply to LENNON and CAPE, Terry's-buildings, 136, Pitt-street North.

TO MARKET GARDENERS.—To LET, at Randwick, six ACRES of GROUND, well suited for a market garden. It is already trenched, and under cultivation. To an industrious man the rent will be nominal. Apply to Mr. M. GUILFOYLE, Double Bay.

TO BE LET, the HOUSE and PREMISES, in Argyle-street, three doors from George-street; it contains eight good apartments, is in excellent order; with water laid on, and a large yard and shed, &c. Apply to Messrs. MOREHEAD and YOUNG, O'Connell-street.

TO LET, from the 1st July next, the Globe HOTEL, Parramatta, fitted up with counter, shelving, beer-engine, spirit fountains, kegs, &c., complete. Also two (2) Cottages near the Hotel. Apply to GEORGE ELLIOTT, Parramatta; or to ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

TO LET, a six-stall STABLE, with large haylofts and shed, a DWELLING-HOUSE attached, water laid on. They are usually known as Bealy's stables. They are situated at the corner of William and Bourke-streets, Woolloomooloo. Apply to W. BRENAN, grocer; or on the premises.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. Moses, in Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street. The house contains eleven rooms, is in thorough repair, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour, and is in every respect well adapted for any respectable family. For particulars apply to Mrs. MYLES, next door but one.

TO LET, with immediate possession, that excellent Family RESIDENCE, known as Linthorpe, Newtown, together with nine Acres of Land, consisting of flower, fruit, and vegetable garden; orchard and paddocks, the whole in excellent condition; rental, £150, (one hundred and fifty pounds.) WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

TO HOTEL-KEEPERS. — To be LET, on lease, in George-street, Windsor, that first-class Hotel, known as the ROYAL HOTEL, containing eleven fine rooms, with balcony, bar fixtures, kitchen, granaries, and excellent stabling. Possession given on the 1st July. Parties requiring such will do well to inspect the same. Apply to WILLIAM HOPKINS, George-street, Windsor, next the premises.

TO LET, a beautiful Waterside VILLA RESIDENCE, Potts' Point.—The house is beautifully situated, having a delightful view of the harbour of Port Jackson and its suburbs, and has lately undergone a thorough repair. The house contains a large drawing-room, dining-room, breakfast-room, five bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, coach-house, stables, outhouses, &c., &c. Attached is a large garden well stocked with choice fruit trees, in full bearing; large paddock, suitable for cow or horse; also a large and commodious bathing-house. For further particulars apply on the premises, Potts' Point, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock, or at ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.'S, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

VACANCIES for GENTLEMEN, and separate Apartments for Families, at Mrs. CAREW'S, next Australian Club.

WATER POWER SAW MILL.—To be LET for a term of years, in the populous neighbourhood of Bowenfells. Works upright and circular saws, and a pair of small stones; also in connection with the above a securely fenced forty acre paddock. To a person of small capital, and who understands the business, the above presents a favourable opening. Apply to Mr. CHARLES SIDEY, Wallerowang, near Bowenfels; or to Messrs LOTZE and LARNACH, Sydney.

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